



**General Assembly
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Agenda items 20 (c) and 43
STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION
OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF
ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS,
INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE:
EMERGENCY INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR
PEACE, NORMALCY AND RECONSTRUCTION OF
WAR-STRICKEN AFGHANISTAN
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Identical letters dated 6 January 1998 from the Permanent
Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President
of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to General Assembly resolution 52/211, adopted on 19 December 1997 under agenda items 20 (c) and 43, and to forward herewith a letter dated 6 January 1998 addressed to you by Dr. A. Abdullah, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic State of Afghanistan.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 20 (c) and 43, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. A. G. Ravan FARHÂDI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



ANNEX

Letter dated 6 January 1998 from the Vice-Minister for Foreign
Affairs of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring the following to your immediate attention.

The Islamic State of Afghanistan, strictly adherent to a policy of restraint and understanding, has always stood firm behind a non-military solution to the conflict in Afghanistan, as required by the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. Accordingly, the Islamic State of Afghanistan and the United Islamic and National Front for the Salvation of Afghanistan (UINFSA) have recently taken a series of confidence-building measures. These have included, inter alia, the announcement of the readiness of the Islamic State of Afghanistan to enter into serious and sincere negotiations with the Taliban, the unilateral release of a significant number of the Taliban prisoners of war and the announcement of a unilateral observance of a ceasefire by the armed forces of the Islamic State of Afghanistan during the holy month of Ramadan, all of which have contrarily been responded to with further intransigence and hostile actions by the Taliban militia.

Preceding the latest massive retreat towards the west, the Taliban mercenaries, upon re-entering the province of Fâryâb in northeastern Afghanistan on 1 and 2 January 1998, have continued indiscriminate massacres of the unarmed local inhabitants in the villages of Hazâr Qala, Châr-shanbe, Kôhi, Shôr and the administrative centre of Qaisâr district, totalling more than 600, resulting in a coerced exodus, in bone-chilling cold winter, of as many as 20,000 civilians, mostly women and children, now sheltered in the Almâr district of Fâryâb and the provincial capital of Maimana.

Eyewitness reports from the province further unveil brutal mass burials of civilian populations of the areas where the Taliban occupying mercenary forces have for weeks now been trying to crush a popular resistance movement.

The Islamic State of Afghanistan, while vigorously condemning this barbaric act of genocide, earnestly expects you:

- (a) To assign promptly a fact-finding mission to investigate and report on the matter to the United Nations;
- (b) To call upon the Taliban to turn those responsible in to the United Nations;
- (c) To appeal to the international community for urgent humanitarian assistance to the victims and their families.

(Signed) Dr. A. ABDULLÂH
Vice-Minister for
Foreign Affairs



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Security Council

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Agenda items 38, 41 and 83
SUPPORT BY THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM
OF THE EFFORTS OF GOVERNMENTS TO
PROMOTE AND CONSOLIDATE NEW OR
RESTORED DEMOCRACIES
ASSISTANCE IN MINE CLEARANCE
RATIONALIZATION OF THE WORK AND REFORM
OF THE AGENDA OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 7 January 1998 from the Permanent Representatives
of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a joint communiqué signed by the President of Uzbekistan, Mr. Islam Karimov, and the President of Tajikistan, Mr. Emomali Rakhmonov, during the visit of the President of Tajikistan to Uzbekistan on 4 January 1998 (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 38, 41 and 83, and as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rashid ALIMOV
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Tajikistan
to the United Nations

(Signed) Alisher VOHIDOV
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Uzbekistan
to the United Nations



Annex

[Original: Russian]

JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ

On 4 January 1998, at the invitation of the President of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, the President of Tajikistan, Emomali Rakhmonov, paid a working visit to Uzbekistan.

In a frank, friendly and business-like atmosphere, the leaders of the two countries conducted an exchange of views on issues of bilateral relations, and also on regional and international problems of common interest.

The heads of State took a positive view of the progressive development of Uzbek-Tajik relations.

The Tajik side commended the experience of the economic reforms under way in Uzbekistan, and confirmed its readiness to develop further the traditional relations of friendship, good neighbourliness and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two fraternal peoples.

The leaders of both States noted that close and comprehensive central Asian integration is one of the priorities for ensuring national security and a foundation for constructive cooperation based on the common historical fates of the peoples of central Asia, as is confirmed in the Treaty on the establishment of a single economic space between Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan.

The Tajik side confirmed its interest in joining the single economic space of the central Asian countries. The Uzbek side welcomed that intention on the part of Tajikistan and expressed its readiness to cooperate in giving practical effect to it.

The sides expressed their conviction that participation in the single economic space would enable Tajikistan to engage in cooperation with the States of central Asia in line with the principles of free trade and on the basis of prices on the world market, equal economic and legal terms for economic agents, the creation of a common market for goods, services, capital and labour, and cooperation in the scientific and technical, production, investment, financial, transport and social spheres.

The sides arrived at the joint view that the maintenance of peace, stability and sustainable development in central Asia and the strengthening of inter-State and regional economic cooperation are in conformity with the vital interests of the peoples living there.

The heads of State noted with satisfaction the positive impact on the inter-Tajik negotiating process of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan, signed in Moscow, and the start of the work of the Commission on National Reconciliation.

Uzbekistan and Tajikistan firmly condemn ethnic, racial and religious intolerance.

The sides will take joint measures against any manifestations of political and religious extremism.

The sides expressed their readiness for close cooperation between the competent bodies of both States in the timely resolution of issues that arise and the institution of constructive cooperation.

The sides expressed their concern at the continuing armed confrontation in Afghanistan and the danger of escalation of the intra-Afghan conflict. In this connection, they expressed support for the efforts of the United Nations to channel the Afghan conflict into the course of political solution, particularly emphasizing the importance of implementing a comprehensive embargo on the delivery of arms to the opposing Afghan groups.

Both States will make the necessary efforts to promote the intensification of cooperation and mutual understanding, the strengthening of stability and the guaranteeing of security in central Asia. For these purposes, they will hold regular consultations within the framework of the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and other international and regional organizations in which they are participants, inter alia on issues relating to the development of democratic institutions and to human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Uzbekistan and Tajikistan will expand their cooperation in the sphere of transit and transport communications in order to serve more fully the interests of their economies.

The sides will facilitate the further development of economic, cultural, scientific and technical and other links.

Both States will continue to cooperate in the field of protection and restoration of the environment and combating the consequences of environmental disasters and anthropogenic action on the environment, including the transboundary aspect, and will pay special attention to the problems of the Aral Sea basin.

In this connection, the need was noted to establish a comprehensive environmental security programme including practical action to establish a nuclear-free zone in central Asia and combat the leakage of nuclear technologies and raw materials.

The sides will develop and strengthen cooperation in the area of combating the illegal distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, terrorism and organized crime, and to this end will facilitate cooperation between the law enforcement agencies of both States.

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Uzbekistan and Tajikistan will intensify interaction and cooperation in all other spheres of mutual interest.

Islam Karimov
President of Uzbekistan

Emomali Rakhmonov
President of Tajikistan

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Agenda item 61
QUESTION OF CYPRUSSECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third yearLetter dated 5 January 1998 from the Permanent Representative of
Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to our letter dated 12 November 1997 (A/52/684-S/1997/897), I have the honour to draw your attention once more to yet another violation of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and the flight information region of Nicosia committed by the Government of Turkey.

This new illegal and unacceptable Turkish action was committed on 29 December 1997 when a Turkish military aircraft, type C-160, violated the Nicosia flight information region and the national airspace of the Republic on two occasions (at 1020 and 1635 hours).

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I wish to strongly protest once again the new violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, which are in complete disregard of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the Organization on the question of Cyprus. I would request, therefore, that all necessary measures be taken to impress upon Turkey to cease and desist from such provocative actions which aggravate the situation in Cyprus.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 61, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. ZACHKEOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

98-00389 (E) 080198 090198





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Fifty-second session
Agenda items 37 and 110

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

ELIMINATION OF RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Letter dated 8 January 1998 from the Permanent Representative of
Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On 11 March 1997, Nabil Ramlawi, the PLO representative to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, charged that the Israeli Government had infected 300 Palestinian children with the HIV virus. To this day, no action has been taken by the United Nations to challenge this modern version of anti-Semitic blood libels that were once rampant in medieval Europe.

Since that time there has been increasing evidence of anti-Semitism emerging as an integral part of the rhetoric of Palestinian Authority officials, and they encourage its use in the Palestinian media. It should be emphasized that this vile propaganda is spread through mainstream Palestinian newspapers, public radio and public television, which operate under the license of the Palestinian Authority and with its backing.

Moreover, newspapers like Al-Hayat Al-Jadida or Al-Ayyam have their main editorial offices in areas under the jurisdiction of the Palestinian Authority. They only began operations after the establishment of the Palestinian Authority, under the Oslo Accords, in 1994. These major Palestinian media are, furthermore, managed by individuals who have had leading positions in the PLO or the Fatah organization, such as Nabil Amru, Akram Haniyyah or Radwan Abu-Ayyash. For example, Nabil Amru, the publisher of Al-Hayat Al-Jadida, previously served as the PLO representative in Moscow and as media adviser to Chairman Yasser Arafat; today, Mr. Amru is also a member of the Palestinian Legislative Council. Six recurrent themes are discernible in the examples that follow:

1. Classic anti-Semitic stereotypes

"We are fighting and struggling with an enemy who is Shylock. We must know that he is Shylock." (Othman Abu Gharbiya, Palestinian Authority



Chairman Yasser Arafat's Adviser on National Political Guidance, in an interview with the official Palestinian Authority radio station, The Voice of Palestine, 15 March 1997)

"The [Palestinian] Authority cannot do a thing, except protect its people and itself from an enemy which bares its Jewish fangs from the four corners of the earth ..." (From an article in the official Palestinian Authority newspaper, Al-Hayat Al-Jadida, 6 August 1997)

2. Comparisons of Israel with Nazis

"Since its establishment, the racist Zionist entity has been implementing various forms of terrorism on a daily basis which are a repetition of the Nazi terror - there is no difference between Hitler and Ben-Gurion, and if there was a difference at all, it was one of quantity and not one of substance." (From an article in Al-Hayat Al-Jadida, 3 September 1997)

"Israeli practices in many aspects are equal with, if not more brutal than, those practiced by occupying Nazi soldiers dealing with French-Dutch citizens during the Second World War." (Palestinian Authority Information Ministry press release, 10 December 1997)

3. Denial of the Holocaust

"It is well-known that every year the Jews exaggerate what the Nazis did to them. They claim there were 6 million killed, but precise scientific research demonstrates that there were no more than 400,000 They have profited materially, spiritually, politically and economically from the talk about the Nazi killings. This investment is favorable to them and they view it as a profitable activity so they inflate the number of victims all the time." (From a cultural affairs programme broadcast on the official Palestinian Authority television station, 25 August 1997)

"Imagine ... the Jews are saying: 'The Nazis burned us in gas chambers.' That is a false tale, but at times I felt that we were those who were being burned up within the walls ..." (Abir Al-Wahidi, female Fatah terrorist released in February 1997, in an interview with the official Palestinian Authority television station, 13 February 1997)

4. Libellous accusations

"Abd Al-Fatah Hamid, the Head of the Control and Inspection Department in the PA Ministry of Supplies, said that a committee will work ... against spoiled goods and food supplies, which are one of Israel's means in its war against Palestinian society." (From an article in the Palestinian daily Al-Ayyam, 29 October 1997)

"They brought Russian Jewish girls with AIDS to spread the disease among Palestinian youth." (Abdel-Razek Al-Majida, Commander of the Palestinian General Security Service in Gaza, quoted by Al-Hayat Al-Jadida, 15 May 1997)

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5. Delegitimizing Israel and the Jewish people

"There is no people or land named Israel ... these Zionists are not fit to establish a nation or to have their own language or even their own religion." (Interview with Safi Naz Kassam, Al-Hayat Al-Jadida, 1 September 1997)

"... there is no tangible evidence of any Jewish traces/remains in the old city of Jerusalem and its immediate vicinity." (Palestinian Authority Information Ministry, 10 December 1997)

"The Jewish-Muslim conflict is eternal. It is founded on the Torah, the Talmud, and the Protocols of the Elders of Zion. the entire world is tormented by the Jews. The fate of the Palestinian people is to struggle against the Jews on behalf of the world." (A review of research: "The History of the Conflict between Muslims and Jews", by Ahmad Khalil Akil Al-Awadah, Al-Hayat Al-Jadida, 1 September 1997)

"The 'Al-Buraq' Wall [the Western Wall] is a part of the Al-Aqsa Mosque. The Jews have no relation to it, whether or not a decision to expropriate it was made." (Palestinian Authority Mufti Ikrama Sabri in Al-Ayyam, 22 November 1997)

6. Equating Zionism with racism

"When the UN General Assembly defined Zionism as a form of racism, it expressed this as a fact, a fact which is backed up by Israeli operations which the human conscience cannot bear. Zionism remains ... another face of racism, despite all the pressures the US has put in order to change the UN decision or to cancel it ..." (Palestinian Authority Under-Secretary for Culture Yihya Yakhlaf, Al-Ayyam, 7 August 1997)

"Zionist racism reaches its peak with this Talmudic offensive, which tears the pages of the Koran, and which offends the Master of Prophets, Muhammad, Allah's blessing be with him, and the Blessed Virgin, mother of Christ, may they rest in peace." (Hassan Al-Kashef, Director-General of the Palestinian Authority Information Ministry, quoted in Al-Hayat Al-Jadida, 7 July 1997)

This is only a partial list.

As the previous quotations demonstrate, repeated reference is made to "the Protocols of the Elders of Zion", and Palestinian Authority newspapers publish stories about Jewish "plots" and Jewish "fangs". Jews are often depicted as power-hungry and lusting after money, with occasional references to Shakespeare's Shylock and The Merchant of Venice as examples of Jewish greed. Palestinian officials have continued to accuse Israel of injecting Palestinians with the AIDS virus, conducting medical experiments on Palestinian prisoners and selling spoiled food to Palestinians. the Palestinian media and Palestinian officials have engaged in Holocaust denial and accused Jews of inflating the number of victims in order to profit from it.

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Under the terms of the Oslo Accords and the Protocol Concerning the Redeployment in Hebron, the Palestinian Authority is obligated to refrain from incitement against Israel and to take measures to prevent others from engaging in it. The Interim Agreement on the West Bank and Gaza Strip (Oslo 2) of 28 September 1995 (article XXII) states that Israel and the Palestinian Authority "shall seek to foster mutual understanding and tolerance and shall accordingly abstain from incitement, including hostile propaganda, against each other and, without derogating from the principle of freedom of expression, shall take legal measures to prevent such incitement by any organizations, groups or individuals within their jurisdiction."

Recognizing that the language of incitement was continuing to be used by leading officials in the Palestinian Authority during 1996, the Israeli Government insisted upon a reaffirmation of this commitment when it completed negotiations over Israel's redeployment in Hebron. In the Note for the Record that accompanied the Hebron Protocol of 17 January 1997, the Palestinians reaffirmed their commitment regarding "preventing incitement and hostile propaganda, as specified in article XXII of the Interim Agreement". It was hoped that this renewed commitment would lead to a change in the tone of Palestinian statements during 1997, but these statements only seemed to worsen.

As a democracy, Israel understands the value of freedom of the press as well as freedom of expression. But when an Israeli extremist, from the periphery of Israeli society, put up sacrilegious posters that were deeply offensive to Islam, a Jerusalem district court just recently showed no reluctance to act firmly and convict that individual of violating Israeli law. The Palestinian Authority has demonstrated its willingness to take action against those with whom it disagrees on far less serious matters than racism and incitement, such as Daoud Kuttub of a Palestinian film production company, Othman Halaq of the pro-Jordanian Al-Nahar newspaper and Maher al-Alami, editor of Al-Quds. Palestinian security services acted against each of these individuals. In the case of Palestinian anti-Semitism, the Palestinian Authority's inaction can only be interpreted as a clear expression of approval.

In many cases, there is widespread ignorance about these trends in the Palestinian Authority. In other cases, this development is greeted with apathy. The silence of the international community in the face of this anti-Semitic hate campaign is intolerable. As a nation that has witnessed how incitement and racism can serve as precursors for physical destruction, Israel condemns this renewed anti-Semitism in the strongest of terms and finds it to represent a major impediment to peace and reconciliation, to which Israel remains committed.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 37 and 110.

(Signed) Dore GOLD
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



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Fifty-second session
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 9 January 1998 from the Permanent Representative of
Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, and further to our earlier letters concerning Israel's attacks on southern Lebanon and the Western Bekaa and the arbitrary practices against the civilian inhabitants in which it engages on a daily basis, I have the honour to notify you of the series of such incidents that took place in December 1997.

1 December 1997

At 1530 hours Israeli military aircraft made medium-altitude overflights of the Iqlim al-Tuffah area and carried out a number of mock attacks.

At 1830 hours the environs of Shaqra, Bra'shit and Majdal Silm came under Israeli artillery bombardment. Some 15 shells of various calibres fell in the area.

At 1915 hours Israeli military aircraft made medium-altitude overflights of the Qa'qa'iyat al-Jisr, Kafr Dijjal, Zawtar al-Sharqiya and Zawtar al-Gharbiyah areas and along the Litani river.

At 2300 hours the environs of Nabatiyah al-Fawqa came under Israeli artillery bombardment and bursts of machine-gun fire.

2 December 1997

At 0300 hours the bombardment of the environs of Nabatiyah al-Fawqa, Kafr Rumman and the abandoned Lebanese Army barracks ceased.

At 2030 hours the environs of Mayfadun and the Shukin - Kafr Dijjal road came under Israeli artillery bombardment.



At 2155 hours Israeli military aircraft made overflights of the Maydun, Ayn al-Tinah, Libbaya, Zillaya, Qilya and Jabal Abi Rashid areas and were met by ground-based anti-aircraft fire from units belonging to the Lebanese Army.

5 December 1997

At 0145 hours Israeli military aircraft made medium-altitude overflights of the Nabatiyah and Iqlim al-Tuffah areas and carried out mock attacks.

At 1830 hours the environs of Tibnin, Ayta al-Jabal, Haddathah and Bra'shit came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

During the night of 4/5 December 1997, Israeli forces surrounded the town of Kafr Killa in the Marj Uyun district and prevented citizens from entering or leaving it for security reasons.

At 1830 hours the Lebanese Red Cross took Nabil Habib Baydun from Bint Jubayl to al-Najm hospital in Tyre. He had received head injuries from armed men belonging to the Lahad militia. His family house in Bint Jubayl was set on fire.

During the night of 5/6 December 1997, the environs of Sfariyah, Anan and Kafr Falus came under Israeli artillery fire of various calibres, which continued until 0900 hours on 6 December 1997.

6 December 1997

At 0400 hours the environs of the abandoned Lebanese Army barracks in Nabatiyah al-Fawqa came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

At 1145 hours the environs of Luwayzah, Jarju', Jba', Arabsalim, Ayn Bu Siwar, the Mlita hills and Jabal Safi came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

At 1400 hours Israeli military aircraft made two successive attacks on the Mlita hills, Jabal Safi and the environs of Luwayzah, firing two air-to-ground missiles. The same aircraft made numerous medium-altitude overflights of the area and continued an intermittent bombardment of the environs of the above-mentioned areas until they withdrew from the airspace at 1545 hours.

At 2030 hours the environs of Tibnin, Haddathah, Ayta al-Jabal, Bra'shit, Haris, Kafra and Yatar came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

7 December 1997

At 1450 hours Israeli military aircraft made low-altitude overflights of Sidon and the nearby camps and were met by ground-based anti-aircraft fire from units belonging to the Lebanese Army.

At 1730 hours the environs of Jba', Ayn Bu Siwar, Jarju', Arabsalim, the Mlita hills, Jabal Safi and areas along the Zahrani river came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

8 December 1997

At 1820 hours in Marimin, the environs of Yatar, Jibal al-Butm and Zibqin, an unknown party blew up a centre which was under construction. It consisted of two rooms and their appurtenances and belonged to the Nepalese forces working with the international emergency forces.

9 December 1997

At 0350 hours the Israeli forces fired a number of missiles and shells from medium-calibre weapons in the direction of the environs of the Dabshah - Ali At Tahir - Qasr Ghandur triangle in the Nabatiyah al-Fawqa district.

Between 0900 and 1100 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over the areas of Tibnin, Nabatiyah, Iqlim al-Tuffah and Sidon at high altitudes.

At 2110 hours the environs of the abandoned Lebanese Army barracks in Nabatiyah al-Fawqa came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

10 December 1997

At 0155 hours the Israeli forces fired a number of artillery shells from their post in Tallat al-Dabché on the environs of the abandoned Lebanese Army barracks in Qasr Ghandur.

At 1915 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over the area of Sidon East at high altitudes.

11 December 1997

At 0445 hours an Israeli military launch at sea off the coast at Ra's al-Ayn fired a number of rounds from medium-calibre weapons in various directions.

At 1300 hours the Israeli forces fired a number of artillery shells on areas along the Litani river.

13 December 1997

At 1900 hours Israeli military aircraft made medium-altitude overflights of Nabatiyah and Tyre.

14 December 1997

Between 1450 and 1520 hours the Israeli forces sporadically fired a number of rounds from medium-calibre machine-guns towards the abandoned Lebanese Army barracks in Nabatiyah and the environs of Arnun.

15 December 1997

Between 1900 and 1910 hours Israeli military aircraft twice attacked the Na'imah hills and fired two missiles. They were met by ground-based anti-aircraft fire from units belonging to the Lebanese Army.

16 December 1997

At 0820 hours the Israeli forces fired a number of artillery shells on the environs of Haddathah.

17 December 1997

At 1330 hours Israeli military aircraft made high-altitude overflights of Nabatiyah.

At 2130 hours the environs of Nabatiyah al-Fawqa and the abandoned Lebanese Army barracks came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

18 December 1997

At 0945 hours Israeli military aircraft made repeated low-altitude overflights of the Iqlim al-Tuffah area and carried out mock attacks.

19 December 1997

At 0500 hours the Israeli forces fired a number of artillery shells on the environs of Haddathah and Sribbin.

At 1235 hours areas along the Litani river towards Zawtar al-Sharqiyah and the environs of 'Alman and Bra'shit came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

20 December 1997

At 0135 hours the abandoned Lebanese Army barracks in Nabatiyah, the environs of Kafr Rumman and Jabal ar Rafi' came under Israeli artillery bombardment and bursts of machine-gun fire from medium-calibre weapons.

21 December 1997

At 1115 hours Israeli military aircraft made medium-altitude overflights of Nabatiyah and carried out mock attacks over the Iqlim al-Tuffah area.

At 2154 hours the environs of Mansuri, Majdal Zun, and Al 'Izziyah in Tyre district came under Israeli artillery bombardment. At 2210 the bombardment was extended to include the environs of Zibqin, Jibal al-Butm and Siddiqin. It continued sporadically until 2220 hours.

22 December 1997

Between 0530 and 0630 hours the environs of Zibqin, Jibal al-Butm, Majdal Zun and Mansuri came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

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At 1330 hours Israeli military aircraft made low-altitude overflights of the Iqlim al-Tuffah area.

At 1500 hours Israeli military aircraft made low-altitude overflights of the Nabatiyah area.

At 1730 hours Israeli military aircraft resumed their low-altitude overflights of the Nabatiyah area.

23 December 1997

At 0500 hours the environs of Arabsalim, Jarju', Ayn Bu Siwar, Wadi Kafr Fila, Jba', the Mlita hills and Jabal Safi came under Israeli artillery bombardment. At the same time, Israeli military aircraft made low-altitude overflights of the same areas. The bombardment ceased at 1030.

24 December 1997

At 1700 hours the environs of Majdal Silm, Qabrikha, Tulin, Wadi al-Qaysiyah, Jumayjimah, Safad al-Battikh, Shaqra and Bra'shit came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

25 December 1997

At 0930 hours the environs of Mansuri in Tyre district came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

At 1100 hours the environs of Mansuri and Majdal Zun came under Israeli artillery bombardment which caused material damage to some of the houses in Majdal Zun.

26 December 1997

At 0400 hours the environs of Majdal Silm came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

Between 1100 and 1700 hours the environs of Jba', Jarju', Ayn Bu Siwar, Arabsalim, the Mlita hills and Jabal Safi came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

27 December 1997

At 1800 hours the environs of Jba', Jarju' and Ayn Bu Siwar came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

28 December 1997

At 1540 hours Israeli military aircraft made two successive attacks on the Mlita hills and Luwayzah. At 1650 hours they attacked the Mlita hills.

At 1545 hours Israeli military aircraft made low-altitude overflights of Sidon and the nearby camps and were met by ground-based anti-aircraft fire from units belonging to the Lebanese Army.

At 1900 hours Israeli military aircraft overflew Jiyah, Sa'diyat and Damur in the Shuf district and were met by ground-based anti-aircraft fire from units belonging to the Lebanese Army.

29 December 1997

At 1830 hours the environs of Arabsalim, Jarju', Jba', Ayn Bu Siwar, the Mlita hills and Jabal Safi came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

30 December 1997

At 1200 hours the environs of Arabsalim, Jarju', Jba', Ayn Bu Siwar, the Mlita hills and Jabal Safi came under Israeli artillery bombardment which stopped at 1500 hours.

31 December 1997

At 1130 hours a number of artillery shells fell in Munshaqah, on the Sidon road, and in Jazzin, near the Sfariyah post. This caused the road to be closed in both directions. The bombardment stopped at 1300 hours.

The Lebanese Government strongly condemns the continued Israeli occupation and these fresh attacks and arbitrary practices inflicted on the Lebanese population, which have caused further serious damage to property.

Like previous attacks, this new series is in flagrant violation of the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon and constitutes a breach of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, of international law and of basic human rights.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 37, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir MOUBARAK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



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13 January 1998
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Fifty-second session
Agenda item 38

SUPPORT BY THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM OF THE EFFORTS
OF GOVERNMENTS TO PROMOTE AND CONSOLIDATE NEW OR
RESTORED DEMOCRACIES

Letter dated 31 December 1997 from the Permanent
Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention the statement issued on
31 December 1997 by the Presidency of the European Union on the situation in
Zambia.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its
annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 38.

(Signed) Jean-Louis WOLZFELD
Permanent Representative of
Luxembourg to the United Nations



ANNEX

[Original: English and French]

Statement issued on 31 December 1997 by the Presidency of the
European Union on the situation in Zambia

The European Union is deeply concerned about the continuing state of emergency in Zambia and particularly about the arrests of Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, President of the United National Independence Party, and Mr. Dean Mung omba of the Zambian Democratic Congress.

The European Union urges the Government of Zambia to complete its investigations into all those detained under the current state of emergency and in particular the leaders of the opposition parties, Dr. Kaunda and Mr. Mung omba, with all speed and either charge or release them. The European Union urges the Government of Zambia to fully respect the human rights of all political detainees in accordance with internationally agreed standards and in particular strongly condemns the use of torture against persons under arrest as documented by the Permanent Human Rights Commission of Zambia.

The European Union strongly appeals to the Government of Zambia to continue with the process of meaningful political dialogue with all major political parties.



General Assembly

Distr.
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A/52/765
13 January 1998
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Fifty-second session
Agenda item 45

THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Letter dated 31 December 1997 from the Permanent Representative
of Luxembourg to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to draw your attention to the text of the statement issued on 29 December 1997 by the Presidency of the European Union on the first anniversary of the signing of the Peace Agreements in Guatemala (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45.

(Signed) Jean-Louis WOLZFELD
Permanent Representative of
Luxembourg to the United Nations



ANNEX

[Original: English and French]

Statement issued on 29 December 1997 by the Presidency of the
European Union on the first anniversary of the signing of the
Peace Agreements in Guatemala

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the Peace Agreements, the European Union congratulates the people of Guatemala, its authorities and the various components of civil society, on the efforts made hitherto in implementing the peace process.

Furthermore, it firmly supports the current action aimed at establishing a lasting peace and the well-being of the people of Guatemala. The Union hopes that the authorities and civil society will work together to achieve the objective of a reconciled society based on mutual respect.

In this connection, it notes with satisfaction the demobilization of the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca and welcomes the creation of the National Civil Police and the setting up of the Historical Clarification Commission. It appeals to all the parties concerned to allow the Clarification Commission to complete its task under the best conditions.

The Union considers that Guatemala is on the right course and pays homage to the efforts made by all parties to implement the Peace Agreements. It trusts that the people of Guatemala as a whole will be able to meet the historic challenge presented by the process set in motion one year ago.



**General Assembly
Security Council**

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A/52/766
S/1998/31
13 January 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Agenda items 36, 37 and 87
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING
THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE
AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 13 January 1998 from the Permanent Observer
of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

In follow-up to my letter of 24 December 1997 (A/52/754-S/1997/1011), I wish to refer to further, extremely dangerous statements made by Mr. Benjamin Netanyahu, Prime Minister of Israel. On 8 January 1998, the Prime Minister said "We cannot go back to a country that is 10 or 12 kilometres wide". In addition, he described the capture of the West Bank during the 1967 war as "the most important strategic development in the history of the Jewish State other than its inception".

These statements obviously sustain illegal claims by this Israeli Government to at least parts of the occupied territory since 1967. They are a reflection of expansionist intentions, which in fact destroy the crux of the current Middle East peace process and the mutual recognition between the Israeli and Palestinian sides. Once more, such statements add to the urgency of the needed action by the General Assembly to ensure that the participation of Israel in the work of the General Assembly is consistent with international legitimacy, including international law, provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and relevant United Nations resolutions.

On another front, on the same day, the Israeli Government approved the construction of 574 new units to be added to the illegal settlements in the occupied territory. Moreover, on 10 January 1998, plans were revealed by the Israeli Housing Ministry for the construction of more than 30,000 additional

units in the illegal settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem.

Such actions are very dangerous and they grossly violate international law as well as agreements reached between the parties. Measures by the international community to confront these Israeli statements, positions and actions are imperative in order for the Charter of the United Nations to be upheld and the Middle East peace process to be saved.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 36, 37 and 87 of the fifty-second session, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations



General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/52/767
S/1998/33
14 January 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Agenda item 61
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 14 January 1998 from the Permanent
Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to our letter dated 5 January 1998 (A/52/761-S/1998/12), I have the honour to draw your attention once more to yet another violation of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and the flight information region of Nicosia committed by the Government of Turkey just two weeks after the last incident.

This new illegal and unacceptable Turkish action was committed on 12 January 1998 when four Turkish military aircraft, two type RF-4 with call sign ISIK-43 and two of unknown type (probably RF-4), violated the Nicosia flight information region and the national airspace of the Republic, flying over the areas of Karpasia, Mesaoria, Pendadaktylos and Dhekelia.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I wish to strongly protest once again the new violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, which are in complete disregard of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the Organization on the question of Cyprus. I would request, therefore, that all necessary measures be taken to impress upon Turkey to cease and desist from such provocative actions which aggravate the situation in Cyprus.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 61, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sotirios ZACKHEOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative





General Assembly

Fiftieth session

Distr.: General

16 January 1998

Original: English

Agenda item 140

Financing of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report contains the financial performance report of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP), for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997.

A total amount of \$51,669,600 gross (\$50,154,000 net) was appropriated by the General Assembly for the maintenance of the Mission for the period. The related expenditures amount to \$50,405,200 gross (\$49,593,700 net), resulting in an unencumbered balance of \$1,264,400 gross (\$560,300 net).

The unencumbered balance resulted primarily from lower deployment of civilian staff, availability of supplies from United Nations Peace Forces (UNPF) headquarters and greater reliance on the United Nations-owned communications network.

The action to be taken by the General Assembly, as set out in paragraph 9 of the present report, is a decision on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$1,264,400 gross (\$560,300 net), for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997.



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I. Introduction

1. By its resolution 795 (1992) of 11 December 1992, the Security Council authorized the deployment of a United Nations presence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. By its resolution 983 (1995) of 31 March 1995, the Security Council decided that the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) within the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia should be known as the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP).
2. The initial budget for the maintenance of UNPREDEP for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 was set out in the Secretary-General's report of 21 March 1996 (A/50/895) and amounted to \$52,351,500 gross (\$50,835,900 net). The budget provided for 35 military observers, 1,050 troops, 26 civilian police, 76 international staff and 127 local staff. In its related report of 6 May 1996 (A/50/903/Add.1), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended to the General Assembly that a reduced amount of \$51,327,500 gross (\$49,811,900) be provided for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1997. The General Assembly, by its resolution 50/243 of 7 June 1996, appropriated a total amount of \$26,296,200 gross (\$25,538,400 net) for the period from 1 July to 31 December 1996, inclusive of the amount of \$632,400 for the support account for peacekeeping operations.
3. UNPREDEP became an independent operation in early 1996. However, it remained dependent on administrative support provided by the United Nations Peace Forces (UNPF) headquarters throughout most of the year. In a report of 16 October 1996 (A/51/508), the Secretary-General submitted updated budget estimates for the maintenance of UNPREDEP for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 to \$51,402,600 gross (\$50,046,000 net). Based on almost no experience to draw upon at that time, the updated budget reflected minor changes in requirements. In its report A/51/681 of 19 November 1996, the Advisory Committee indicated that the revised cost estimates for the Force could be accommodated within the appropriation of \$51,327,500 previously recommended by the Committee for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997.
4. For the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, the amount of \$51,669,600 gross (\$50,154,000 net), was appropriated by the General Assembly in its resolutions 50/243 of 7 June 1996 and 51/154 A of 16 December 1996 inclusive of \$1,264,800 for the support account for peacekeeping operations. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.
5. Although the Security Council, by its resolution 1082 (1996) of 27 November 1996, reduced the Force's military component from 1,050 to 750 all ranks, this reduction was not implemented since it was subsequently suspended by the Council in its resolution 1105 (1997) of 9 April 1997. The appropriation provided under General Assembly resolution 51/154 A did, however, take into consideration a reduction in military personnel costs amounting to \$922,800. Details are provided in section B of annex II.

II. Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997

6. Annex I to the present report sets out in column 1 the revised budget for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 by budget line item, as contained in annex I to document A/51/508. The apportionment of the appropriation provided under General Assembly resolutions 50/243 and 51/154 A is indicated in column 2. Non-recurrent and recurrent expenditures are shown in columns 3 and 4, respectively, while total expenditures are indicated in column 5. The unliquidated obligations are shown in column 6 and variances to the cost estimate are indicated in column 7. Supplementary information in respect of the expenditures is contained in annex II. The planned and actual deployment of military and civilian personnel is contained in annex III and the authorized staffing, incumbency and vacancy rates are provided in annex IV. The planned and actual hours flown by helicopters during the reporting period is indicated in annex V and the deployment of vehicles for the same period is shown in annex VI.

7. Expenditures totalled \$50,405,200 gross (\$49,593,700 net), resulting in an unencumbered balance of \$1,264,400 gross (\$560,300 net). The unencumbered balance resulted from slower deployment of civilian staff, availability of supplies from UNPF headquarters and greater reliance on United Nations-owned communications network. This was largely offset by additional requirements for reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment under the new arrangements.
8. A total of \$140,100 in respect of expenditures pertaining to the period ending 30 June 1996 were recorded in the UNPREDEP accounts for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997. Details are contained in table 1 below:

Table 1 Expenditures for the period ending 30 June 1996

<i>Description</i>	<i>US \$</i>
Military observers	
Travel costs	12 900
Military contingents	
Mission subsistence allowance	7 400
Civilian personnel costs	
Common staff costs	14 100
Other travel costs	4 100
Air operations	
Hire/charter costs	44 800
Communications	
Commercial communications	1 100
Other equipment	
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	8 800
Miscellaneous supplies and services	
Stationery and office supplies	6 800
Uniform items, flags and decals	4 600
Air and surface freight	
Commercial freight and cartage	35 500
Total	140 100

III. Action to be taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-second session

9. The action to be taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-second session in connection with the financing of UNPREDEP is a decision on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$1,264,400 gross (\$560,300 net) for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997.

Annex I **Financial performance report for the period** **from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	(1) Cost estimates	(2) Apportionment	(3) Non-recurrent expenditures	(4) Recurrent expenditures	(5) Total expenditures (3 + 4)	(6) Unliquidated obligations	(7) Variances (2 - 5)
1. Military personnel costs							
<i>(a) Military observers</i>							
Mission subsistence allowance	1 187.3	1 187.3	-	1 142.7	1 142.7	-	44.6
Travel costs	105.0	105.0	-	133.1	133.1	46.0	(28.1)
Clothing and equipment allowance	7.2	7.2	-	7.4	7.4	-	(0.2)
Subtotal	1 299.5	1 299.5	-	1 283.2	1 283.2	46.0	16.3
<i>(b) Military contingents</i>							
Standard troop cost reimbursement	12 980.4	12 347.0	-	13 049.2	13 049.2	9 636.2	(702.2)
Welfare	192.0	183.0	-	122.3	122.3	8.8	60.7
Rations	3 115.1	2 966.7	-	2 638.7	2 638.7	1 374.5	328.0
Daily allowance	490.6	467.2	-	221.8	221.8	-	245.4
Mission subsistence allowance	18.0	18.0	-	98.7	98.7	12.9	(80.7)
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of troops	1 401.6	1 335.0	-	350.6	350.6	82.6	984.4
Clothing and equipment allowance	882.0	840.0	-	895.0	895.0	713.8	(55.0)
Subtotal	19 079.7	18 156.9	-	17 376.3	17 376.3	11 828.8	780.6
<i>(c) Other costs pertaining to military personnel</i>							
Contingent-owned equipment	3 538.4	3 538.4	-	12 835.5	12 835.5	12 835.5	(9 297.1)
Death and disability compensation	444.0	429.0	-	429.0	429.0	429.0	-
Subtotal	3 982.4	3 967.4	-	13 264.5	13 264.5	13 264.5	(9 297.1)
Total, line 1	24 361.6	23 423.8	-	31 924.0	31 924.0	25 139.3	(8 500.2)
2. Civilian personnel costs							
<i>(a) Civilian police</i>							
Mission subsistence allowance	883.5	883.5	-	768.6	768.6	-	114.9
Travel costs	78.0	78.0	-	60.2	60.2	37.9	17.8
Clothing and equipment allowance	4.8	4.8	-	1.8	1.8	-	3.0
Subtotal	966.3	966.3	-	830.6	830.6	37.9	135.7
<i>(b) International and local staff</i>							
International staff salaries	3 242.3	3 242.3	-	2 048.6	2 048.6	200.0	1 193.7
Local staff salaries	1 174.1	1 174.1	-	1 014.5	1 014.5	-	159.6
Consultants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overtime	25.2	25.2	-	12.3	12.3	-	12.9
General temporary assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common staff costs	1 763.6	1 763.6	-	1 092.8	1 092.8	183.6	670.8
Mission subsistence allowance	2 222.8	2 222.8	-	1 771.6	1 771.6	-	451.2
Other travel costs	98.4	98.4	-	128.8	128.8	52.9	(30.4)
Subtotal	8 526.4	8 526.4	-	6 068.6	6 068.6	436.5	2 457.8

	(1) Cost estimates	(2) Apportionment	(3) Non-recurrent expenditures	(4) Recurrent expenditures	(5) Total expenditures (3 + 4)	(6) Unliquidated obligations	(7) Variances (2 - 5)
(c) <i>International contractual personnel</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) <i>United Nations Volunteers</i>							
Mission subsistence allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individual service contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) <i>Government-provided personnel</i>							
Mission subsistence allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f) <i>Civilian electoral observers</i>							
Mission subsistence allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 2	9 492.7	9 492.7	-	6 899.2	6 899.2	474.4	2 593.5
3. Premises/accommodation							
Rental of premises	506.4	488.4	-	251.3	251.3	47.0	237.1
Alteration and renovation of premises	115.0	115.0	0.4	-	0.4	-	114.6
Maintenance supplies	849.6	849.6	-	277.7	277.7	164.4	571.9
Maintenance services	80.4	80.4	-	26.5	26.5	7.6	53.9
Utilities	1 076.4	1 076.4	-	675.3	675.3	237.6	401.1
Construction/prefabricated buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 3	2 627.8	2 609.8	0.4	1 230.8	1 231.2	456.6	1 378.6
4. Infrastructure repairs							
Upgrading of airstrips	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upgrading of roads	204.0	204.0	106.4	-	106.4	-	97.6
Repair of bridges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 4	204.0	204.0	106.4	-	106.4	-	97.6
5. Transport operations							
Purchase of vehicles	40.5	40.5	46.5	-	46.5	46.5	(6.0)
Rental of vehicles	96.0	96.0	-	-	-	-	96.0
Workshop equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	3 251.9	3 251.9	-	1 898.1	1 898.1	1 752.3	1 353.8
Petrol, oil and lubricants	1 320.6	1 320.6	-	1 128.9	1 128.9	584.1	191.7
Vehicle insurance	162.1	162.1	-	277.1	277.1	189.2	(115.0)
Total, line 5	4 871.1	4 871.1	46.5	3 304.1	3 350.6	2 572.1	1 520.5
6. Air operations							
(a) <i>Helicopter operations</i>							
Hire/charter costs	1 508.4	1 508.4	-	1 451.4	1 451.4	418.9	57.0
Aviation fuel and lubricants	133.2	133.2	-	81.0	81.0	26.2	52.2
Positioning/depositioning costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resupply flights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painting/preparation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liability and war-risk insurance	39.6	39.6	-	39.6	39.6	34.4	-
Subtotal	1 681.2	1 681.2	-	1 572.0	1 572.0	479.5	109.2

	(1) Cost estimates	(2) Apportionment	(3) Non-recurrent expenditures	(4) Recurrent expenditures	(5) Total expenditures (3 + 4)	(6) Unliquidated obligations	(7) Variances (2 - 5)
(b) <i>Fixed-wing aircraft</i>							
Hire/charter costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation fuel and lubricants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Positioning/depositioning costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painting/preparation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resupply flights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liability and war-risk insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) <i>Aircrew subsistence allowance</i>	50.4	50.4	-	-	-	-	50.4
(d) <i>Other air operation costs</i>							
Air traffic control services and equipment	24.0	24.0	-	3.6	3.6	3.6	20.4
Landing fees and ground handling	68.4	68.4	-	-	-	-	68.4
Fuel storage and containers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	92.4	92.4	-	3.6	3.6	3.6	88.8
Total, line 6	1 824.0	1 824.0	-	1 575.6	1 575.6	483.1	248.4
7. <i>Naval operations</i>							
Hire/charter costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Preparation costs, equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Preparation costs, repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Positioning/depositioning costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liability insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. <i>Communications</i>							
(a) <i>Complementary communications</i>							
Communications equipment	66.4	66.4	113.4	-	113.4	108.6	(47.0)
Spare parts and supplies	780.0	780.0	-	502.3	502.3	360.3	277.7
Workshop and test equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial communications	1 200.0	1 200.0	-	521.4	521.4	345.7	678.6
Subtotal	2 046.4	2 046.4	113.4	1 023.7	1 137.1	814.6	909.3
(b) <i>Main trunking contract</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 8	2 046.4	2 046.4	113.4	1 023.7	1 137.1	814.6	909.3
9. <i>Other equipment</i>							
Office furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Data-processing equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Observation equipment	59.8	59.8	-	-	-	-	59.8
Petrol tank plus metering equipment	68.4	68.4	-	-	-	-	68.4
Water and septic tanks	3.4	3.4	-	-	-	-	3.4

[illegible]

	(1) Cost estimates	(2) Apportionment	(3) Non-recurrent expenditures	(4) Recurrent expenditures	(5) Total expenditures (3 + 4)	(6) Unliquidated obligations	(7) Variances (2 - 5)
<i>(c) Election-related contractual services</i>							
Consultants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Public information programmes							
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Materials and supplies	50.4	50.4	-	33.1	33.1	2.0	17.3
Contractual services	69.6	69.6	-	0.8	0.8	-	68.8
Department of Public Information production costs	7.0	7.0	7.0	-	7.0	-	-
Total, line 12	127.0	127.0	7.0	33.9	40.9	2.0	86.1
13. Training programmes							
Consultants	80.4	80.4	-	2.1	2.1	1.5	78.3
Consultants' travel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 13	80.4	80.4	-	2.1	2.1	1.5	78.3
14. Mine-clearing programmes							
<i>(a) Acquisition of equipment</i>							
Mine-clearing equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>(b) Supplies, services and operating costs</i>							
Wages and food supplement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization							
<i>(a) Rehabilitation/reintegration assistance to demobilized military forces</i>							
Consultants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants' travel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance to demobilized military forces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	(1) Cost estimates	(2) Apportionment	(3) Non-recurrent expenditures	(4) Recurrent expenditures	(5) Total expenditures (3 + 4)	(6) Unliquidated obligations	(7) Variances (2 - 5)
<i>(b) Provision of food, including transportation and distribution</i>							
Rations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Air and surface freight							
Transport of contingent-owned equipment	700.8	700.8	-	-	-	-	700.8
Military airlifts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial freight and cartage	700.8	541.8	-	421.1	421.1	308.2	120.7
Total, line 16	1 401.6	1 242.6	-	421.1	421.1	308.2	821.5
17. United Nations Logistics Base, Brindisi	-	-	-	358.2	358.2	-	(358.2)
18. Support account for peacekeeping operations	-	1 264.8	-	1 264.8	1 264.8	-	-
19. Staff assessment							
Staff assessment, international staff	1 066.0	1 198.1	-	597.8	597.8	-	600.3
Staff assessment, local staff	290.6	317.5	-	213.7	213.7	-	103.8
Total, line 19	1 356.6	1 515.6	-	811.5	811.5	-	704.1
Total, lines 1-19	51 402.6	51 669.6	281.5	50 123.7	50 405.2	30 798.9	1 264.4
20. Income from staff assessment	(1 356.6)	(1 515.6)	-	(811.5)	(811.5)	-	(704.1)
21. Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, lines 20-21	(1 356.6)	(1 515.6)	-	(811.5)	(811.5)	-	(704.1)
Gross requirements	51 402.6	51 669.6	281.5	50 123.7	50 405.2	30 798.9	1 264.4
Net requirements	50 046.0	50 154.0	127.0	49 312.2	49 593.7	30 798.9	560.3
22. Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total resources	50 046.0	50 154.0	127.0	49 312.2	49 593.7	30 798.9	560.3

Annex II

Supplementary information on the financial performance report for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997

A. Detailed variances in requirements and costs

Description	Apportioned		Actual		Explanation	Supplementary explanation (para. numbers in sect. B)
	Number of units	Unit/daily/monthly/annual cost	Number of units	Unit/daily/monthly/annual cost		
		(United States dollars)		(United States dollars)		
1. Military personnel costs						1-3
<i>(a) Military observers</i>						
Average strength	35		34			
Mission subsistence allowance		1 187 300		1 142 700	Delayed replacement of military observers during rotations.	
Travel costs		105 000		133 100	Higher baggage allowance claimed.	
Clothing and equipment allowance		7 200		7 400	Timing of payment.	
<i>(b) Military contingents</i>						4-11
Average strength	1 000		1 037		Suspension of the reduction of 300 troops.	
Standard troop cost reimbursement		12 347 000		12 683 600	Suspension of the reduction of 300 troops.	
		—		365 600	Adjustment relating to the period ending 30 June 1996.	
Welfare		183 000		122 300	One battalion did not claim this allowance. Some requirements were provided through self-sustainment arrangement for reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment.	
Rations		2 966 700		2 638 700	Lower actual cost.	
Daily allowance		467 200		221 800	One battalion did not claim this allowance.	
Mission subsistence allowance		18 000		91 300	Higher requirements.	
		—		7 400	Adjustment relating to the period ending 30 June 1996.	
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of troops		1 335 000		350 600	One battalion did not claim reimbursement for rotation of troops.	

Description	Apportioned		Actual		Explanation	Supplementary explanation (para. numbers in sect. B)
	Number of units	Unit/daily/ monthly/annual cost (United States dollars)	Number of units	Unit/daily/ monthly/annual cost (United States dollars)		
Clothing and equipment allowance		840 000		871 100	Suspension of the reduction of 300 troops.	
		—		23 900	Adjustment relating to the period ending 30 June 1996.	
(c) Other costs pertaining to military personnel						12-14
Contingent-owned equipment		3 538 400		12 835 500	New arrangements.	
Death and disability compensation		429 000		429 000	No change.	
2. Civilian personnel costs						
(a) Civilian police						15-17
Average strength	26		25			
Mission subsistence allowance		883 500		768 600	Delays in the replacement of civilian police during rotation periods.	
Travel costs		78 000		60 200		
Clothing and equipment allowance		4 800		1 800	Late submission of claims.	
(b) International and local staff						18-26
Average number of international staff	66		56		Slower deployment of international staff.	
Average number of local staff	116		108		Slower deployment of local staff.	
International staff salaries		3 242 300		2 048 600	Slower deployment of international staff and delayed processing of personnel actions.	
Local staff salaries		1 174 100		1 014 500	Slower deployment of local staff.	
Consultants		—		—	No change.	
Overtime		25 200		12 300	Observance of strict controls over expenditure.	
General temporary assistance		—		—	No change.	
Common staff costs		1 763 600		1 092 800	Slower deployment of international staff and delayed processing of personnel actions.	
Mission subsistence allowance		2 222 800		1 771 600	Slower deployment of international staff.	
Other travel costs		98 400		128 800	Additional requirements.	
(c) International contractual personnel		—		—	No change.	
(d) United Nations Volunteers		—		—	No change.	

Description	Apportioned		Actual		Explanation	Supplementary explanation (para. numbers in sect. B)
	Number of units	Unit/daily/ monthly/annual cost	Number of units	Unit/daily/ monthly/annual cost		
		(United States dollars)		(United States dollars)		
(e) Government-provided personnel		—		—	No change.	
(f) Civilian electoral observers		—		—	No change.	
3. Premises/accommodation						31-36
Rental of premises		488 400		251 300	More troops were provided with rent-free accommodation.	
Alteration and renovation of premises		115 000		400	The projects were not carried out.	
Maintenance supplies		849 600		277 700	Most requirements were met through transfer of stock from UNPF.	
Maintenance services		80 400		26 500	Engagement of less costly contractors.	
Utilities		1 076 400		675 300	No stand-by generators required.	
Construction/prefabricated buildings		—		—	No change.	
4. Infrastructure repairs						37
Upgrading of airstrips		—		—	No change.	
Upgrading of roads		204 000		106 400	The projects were carried out by the engineering battalion.	
Repair of bridges		—		—	No change.	
5. Transport operations						38-44
Number of vehicles (average)						
Civilian pattern	194		200		More vehicles were transferred from UNPF.	
Military pattern	308		276		Fewer vehicles were provided by troop-contributing countries.	
Rented	1		—		Specialized equipment was made available by contingents.	
Trailers — United Nations-owned	12		8		Fewer trailers were transferred from UNPF.	
Trailers, contingent-owned	145		78		Fewer trailers were provided by troop-contributing countries.	
Purchase of vehicles		40 500		46 500		
Rental of vehicles		96 000		—	Specialized equipment was made available by contingents.	
Workshop equipment		—		—	No change.	

Description	Apportioned		Actual		Explanation	Supplementary explanation (para. numbers in sect. B)
	Number of units	Unit/daily/monthly/annual cost	Number of units	Unit/daily/monthly/annual cost		
		(United States dollars)		(United States dollars)		
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance		3 251 900		1 898 100	Parts were received from UNPF stock and fewer actual vehicles deployed than planned. Some maintenance was provided by contingents under the wet-lease arrangement for reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment.	
Petrol, oil and lubricants		1 320 600		1 128 900	Lower utilization of vehicles than estimated. Availability of oils and lubricants from UNPF.	
Vehicle insurance		162 100		277 100	Higher actual insurance rate.	
6. Air operations						45-51
(a) <i>Helicopter operations</i>						
Number of helicopters						
Bell 206	1		1			
Bell 212	1		1		Contract terminated in February 1997.	
MI-8T	—		1		Contract started in March 1997.	
Hire/charter costs		1 508 400		1 451 400	Change in helicopter configuration and lower number of hours flown.	
Aviation fuel and lubricants		133 200		81 000	Change in helicopter configuration and lower number of hours flown.	
Positioning/depositioning costs		—		—	No change.	
Resupply flights		—		—	<i>Idem.</i>	
Painting/preparation		—		—	<i>Idem.</i>	
Liability and war-risk insurance						
Total insurance costs		39 600		39 600	No change.	
(b) <i>Fixed-wing aircraft</i>		—		—	No change.	
(c) <i>Aircrew subsistence allowance</i>		50 400		—	No overnight accommodation required.	
(d) <i>Other air operation costs</i>						
Air traffic control services and equipment		24 000		3 600	No landings outside the mission area.	
Landing fees and ground handling		68 400		—	<i>Idem.</i>	
Fuel storage containers		—		—	No change.	

Description	Apportioned		Actual		Explanation	Supplementary explanation (para. numbers in sect. B)
	Number of units	Unit/daily/ monthly/annual cost	Number of units	Unit/daily/ monthly/annual cost		
		(United States dollars)		(United States dollars)		
7. Naval operations	—		—		No change.	
8. Communications						53-56
(a) Complementary communications						
Communications equipment		66 400		113 400	See part B of the present annex for additional information.	
Spare parts and supplies		780 000		502 300	<i>Idem.</i>	
Workshop and test equipment		—		—	No change.	
Commercial communications		1 200 000		521 400	Reliance on United Nations- owned network.	
(b) Main trunking contract		—		—	No change.	
9. Other equipment						58-64
Office furniture		—		—	No change.	
Office equipment		—		—	No change.	
Data-processing equipment		—		—	No change.	
Generators		—		—	No change.	
Observation equipment		59 800		—	Equipment was provided by contingents.	
Petrol tank plus metering equipment		68 400		—	Equipment was made available from UNPF surplus stock.	
Water and septic tanks		3 400		—	<i>Idem.</i>	
Medical and dental equipment		—		—	No change.	
Accommodation equipment		—		—	<i>Idem.</i>	
Refrigeration equipment		—		—	<i>Idem.</i>	
Miscellaneous equipment		13 800		7 800	Some requirements were met through UNPF surplus stock.	
Field defence equipment		61 000		—	All requirements were met through UNPF surplus stock.	
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance		226 800		233 600	Expenditure relating to the period ending 30 June 1996 was recorded.	
Water-purification equipment		5 800		—	All requirements were met through UNPF surplus stock.	

Description	Apportioned		Actual		Explanation	Supplementary explanation (para. numbers in sect. B)
	Number of units	Unit/daily/ monthly/annual cost	Number of units	Unit/daily/ monthly/annual cost		
		(United States dollars)		(United States dollars)		
10. Supplies and services						
(a) <i>Miscellaneous services</i>						66-71
Audit services		32 800		32 800	No change.	
Contractual services		845 400		663 000	Engagement of less costly contractors. Some services were provided through the self-sustainment arrangement for reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment.	
Data-processing services		—		—	No change.	
Security services		16 800		—	Security was provided by UNPREDEP's military component	
Medical treatment and services		15 600		25 900	Greater requirements.	
Claims and adjustments		60 000		13 400	Lower number of claims submitted.	
Official hospitality		20 400		3 400	Observance of strict control over expenditure.	
Miscellaneous other services		100 000		24 400	Lower banking fees were incurred.	
(b) <i>Miscellaneous supplies</i>						72-80
Stationery and office supplies		94 600		85 100	Some requirements were met through UNPF surplus stock.	
Medical supplies		157 700		2 100	Most requirements were met through existing stock.	
Sanitation and cleaning materials		157 700		43 600	Most requirements were drawn from UNPF surplus stock.	
Subscriptions		2 400		1 800		
Electrical supplies		300 000		66 300	Some requirements were met through UNPF surplus stock. Some requirements were provided by contingents through the self-sustainment arrangement for reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment.	
Ballistic protective blankets for vehicles		—		—	No change.	
Uniform items, flags and decals		78 600		37 100	Some requirements were met through UNPF and UNLB surplus stock.	

Description	Apportioned		Actual		Explanation	Supplementary explanation (para. numbers in sect. B)
	Number of units	Unit/daily/monthly/annual cost	Number of units	Unit/daily/monthly/annual cost		
		(United States dollars)		(United States dollars)		
Field defence stores		476 600		14 200	Most requirements were met through UNPF surplus stock.	
Operational maps		20 000		—	Maps were provided by troop contributors.	
Quartermaster and general stores		149 800		28 000	Most requirements were met through UNPF surplus stock. Some requirements were provided by contingents through the self-sustainment arrangement for reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment.	
11. Election-related supplies and services		—		—	No change.	
12. Public information programmes						82-83
Equipment		—		—	No change.	
Materials and supplies		50 400		33 100	Most requirements were met through UNPF surplus stock.	
Contractual services		69 600		800	<i>Idem.</i>	
Department of Public Information production costs		7 000		7 000	No change.	
13. Training programmes						85
Consultants		80 400		2 100	Delays in the start-up of the programmes.	
Consultants' travel		—		—	No change.	
Training equipment		—		—	No change.	
Training materials		—		—	No change.	
Miscellaneous services		—		—	No change.	
14. Mine-clearing programmes					No change.	
15. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization		—		—	No change.	
16. Air and surface freight						88-89
Transport of contingent-owned equipment		700 800		—		
Military airlifts		—		—	No change.	
Commercial freight and cartage		541 800		421 100	Reduced requirements.	
17. United Nations Logistics Base, Brindisi		—		358 200	Prorated share of financing of United Nations Logistics Base.	90
18. Support account for peacekeeping operations		1 264 800		1 264 800	No change.	91

Description	Apportioned		Actual		Explanation	Supplementary explanation (para. numbers in sect. B)
	Number of units	Unit/daily/ monthly/annual cost	Number of units	Unit/daily/ monthly/annual cost		
		(United States dollars)		(United States dollars)		
19. Staff assessment						92
Staff assessment, international staff		1 198 100		597 800	Lower deployment of international staff and delayed processing of personnel actions.	
Staff assessment, local staff		317 500		213 700	Lower deployment of local staff.	
20. Income from staff assessment		(1 515 600)		(811 500)		93
21. Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)		—		—	See part B of the present annex for additional information.	94
Gross requirements		51 669 600		50 405 200		
Net requirements		50 154 000		49 593 700		
22. Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)		—		—	No change.	
Total resources		50 154 000		49 593 700		

B. Supplementary information

Variances
(United States dollars)

1. Military personnel costs

(a) *Military observers* 16 300

1. *Mission subsistence allowance.* The estimate provided for 30 days at \$120 per day for 35 military observers during rotation periods (\$126,000) and the remaining 11,725 person-days at \$90 per day (\$1,055,300). The estimate also provided for duty travel within the mission area in the amount of \$500 per month (\$6,000). Unutilized resources of \$44,600 resulted from delayed replacement of military observers during rotation periods. The planned and actual deployment for civilian and military personnel is shown in annex III.
2. *Travel costs.* Requirements under this heading provided for the rotation of 35 military observers at \$3,000 per rotation (\$105,000). While the estimate provided for an average baggage allowance of 50 kilograms (compared to an entitlement of 100 kilograms), the actual baggage allowance claimed was higher, thus resulting, in additional requirements of \$15,200. In addition, an amount of \$12,900 relating to expenditures for the financial period ending June 1996 was recorded after the closing of the June accounts. Additional requirements therefore totalled \$28,100, taking into account the prior period adjustment.
3. *Clothing and equipment allowance.* The cost estimate was based on the payment of clothing and equipment allowance at the rate of \$200 per annum per person for 35 military observers. This allowance is paid in two instalments, \$100 upon arrival in the mission area and \$100 on completion of six months of service. The expenditure of \$7,400 represents payment of claims to 37 observers deployed in the mission area.

(b) *Military contingents* 780 600

4. By its resolution 1082 (1996) of 27 November 1996, the Security Council reduced the Force's military component from 1,050 to 750 all ranks effective 30 April 1997. However, this reduction was subsequently suspended by the Security Council in its resolution 1105 (1997) of 9 April 1997 in view of developments in the region. Although the cost estimates contained in document A/51/508 provided for the maintenance of 1,050 troops throughout the 12-month period ending 30 June 1997, the appropriation provided by the General Assembly in its resolution 51/154 A took into consideration a reduction in military personnel costs amounting to \$922,800 pursuant to Council resolution 1082 (1996), as follows:

Table 1 Reduction in military personnel costs

	Document A/51/508	Revised cost estimates In United States dollars (unless otherwise indicated)			
		1 July 1996 to 30 April 1997	1 May to 30 June 1997	Total	Decrease
Strength (number of troops)	1 050	1 050	750		(300)
Military contingents					
Standard troop cost reimbursement	12 980.4	10 817.0	1 530.0	12 347.0	(633.4)
Welfare	192.0	160.0	23.0	183.0	(9.0)
Rations	3 115.1	2 595.9	370.8	2 966.7	(148.4)
Daily allowance	490.6	408.8	58.4	467.2	(23.4)
Mission subsistence allowance	18.0	15.0	3.0	18.0	—
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of troops	1 401.6	1 168.0	167.0	1 335.0	(66.6)
Clothing and equipment allowance	882.0	735.0	105.0	840.0	(42.0)
Total	19 079.7	15 899.7	2 257.2	18 156.9	(922.8)

5. *Standard troop cost reimbursement.* Additional requirements amounting to \$702,200 were owing to the suspension of the reduction of the Force's military strength pursuant to Security Council resolution 1105 (1997) (\$336,700) and to adjustments in the reimbursement for troop costs relating to the period ending 30 June 1996 (\$365,500). It was indicated in section A of annex III to the Secretary-General's report containing the performance report for the period ending 30 June 1996 (A/51/508/Add.2) that the authorized troop strength of 1,050 had been exceeded during that transition period. It was also indicated that negotiations were ongoing between the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and troop-contributing Governments concerning the number of troops to be reimbursed. It was decided to reimburse an additional 341 troop-months over the 6,250 troop-months reimbursed during the transition period ending 30 June 1996.
6. *Welfare.* Budgetary provision was made for recreational leave at \$10.50 per day for 14 days for an average of 1,000 troops (\$147,000), plus \$36,000 for the purchase of recreational equipment at \$3 per person per month. Reduced requirements of \$122,300 resulted from one battalion not claiming its entitlement and from some requirements being met from self-sustainment. The latter was charged to contingent-owned equipment.
7. *Rations.* Provision was made for 365 days at a daily rate of \$8.00 per person for 1,050 troops, taking into account a 3.5 per cent non-usage factor to compensate for absence on recreational leave (\$2,958,690) and a 20-day supply of composite rations for emergency purposes (\$156,450). However, an unspent balance of \$328,000 was reported under this line item.
8. *Daily allowance.* The estimate provided for an entitlement of \$1.28 per day for 364,950 person-days. However, one battalion did not claim its entitlement, resulting in an unspent balance of \$245,400.
9. *Mission subsistence allowance.* Provision was made for accommodation allowance while on official travel within the mission area based on monthly requirements of \$1,500. However, monthly requirements were higher at an average cost of some \$7,600 and totalled \$91,300. Additionally, an amount of \$7,400 pertaining to expenditures for the financial period ending 30 June 1996 was recorded after the closing of the June accounts. Total expenditures totalled \$98,700 resulting in additional requirements of \$80,700, taking into account the prior period adjustment.
10. *Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of troops.* Unutilized resources totalling \$984,400 owed to the one troop contributor not claiming reimbursement for the rotation of troops.

11. *Clothing and equipment allowance.* Additional requirements of \$55,000 were owing to the suspension of the reduction of the Force's military strength pursuant to Security Council resolution 1105 (1997) (\$31,100) and the adjustment relating to the transition period ending 30 June 1996 referred to in paragraph 5 above (\$23,900).

(c) *Other costs pertaining to military personnel* (9 297 100)

12. *Contingent-owned equipment.* The requirements for reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment contained in documents A/50/596/Add.4 and A/51/508 were calculated at 10 per cent per annum of equipment valued at \$45,538,400. The requirements from the inception of UNPREDEP on 1 January 1996 through 30 June 1997 were therefore estimated at \$6,807,600. In its report of 6 May 1996 (A/50/903/Add.1), the Advisory Committee recommended that provision for contingent-owned equipment be reduced by \$1 million pending review and subsequent negotiations with troop contributors.
13. A total amount of \$5,807,600 has therefore been obligated in the UNPREDEP accounts for reimbursement to troop-contributing countries, of which \$2,269,200 was reported in the performance report covering the period from 1 January to 30 June 1996 (document A/51/508/Add.2). It is currently projected that an amount of \$15,104,700 will be required for the period from 1 January 1996 to 30 June 1997 for reimbursement of major equipment under the new wet-lease arrangements to three battalions (\$11,937,185) and for self-sustainment (\$3,167,515). The additional requirements are included in the present report under contingent-owned equipment. Reimbursement on a wet-lease basis and for self-sustainment has resulted in reduced requirements on other budget lines, such as minor alteration of premises, upgrading of roads, spare parts repairs and maintenance of motor vehicles, rental of vehicles, commercial communications and communications spare parts, office furniture, equipment and supplies, other equipment spare parts, contractual services, medical services and supplies, observation equipment and quartermaster and general stores. The breakdown for self-sustainment by category is shown in table 2 below:

Table 2
Breakdown of self-sustainment for the period from
1 January 1996 to 30 June 1997

<i>Self-sustainment category</i>	<i>Amount (In United States dollars)</i>
Commercial communications and communications spare parts and supplies	1 227 409
Office furniture, equipment and supplies	358 600
Minor engineering	118 006
Contractual services (laundry)	358 600
Medical treatment, services and supplies	392 248
Observation equipment	409 207
Quartermaster, general stores and welfare	303 445
Total	3 167 515

14. *Death and disability compensation.* No change. During the reporting period, one case of serious injury and three fatalities were reported.

2. Civilian personnel costs

(a) *Civilian police* 135 700

15. *Mission subsistence allowance.* The cost estimate of \$883,500 was based on requirements for 780 person-days at \$120 per day (\$93,600) and 8,710 person-days at \$90 per day (\$783,900) plus \$6,000 for payment of an accommodation allowance of up to \$60 per day in respect of civilian police who could not be provided with accommodation while on duty travel. Owing to delays in the replacement of civilian police during rotation periods, expenditures amounted to \$768,600, resulting in an unspent balance of \$114,900. The planned and actual deployment of military and civilian personnel is shown in annex III.
16. *Travel costs.* While requirements for travel were estimated at \$78,000 for 26 rotation trips at \$3,000 each, 17 rotation trips took place for an expenditure of \$60,200, an average of \$3,541 per rotation.
17. *Clothing and equipment allowance.* The estimate provided for payment of \$200 per annum to an average strength of 24 civilian police (\$4,800). This allowance is paid in two instalments, \$100 at the time of their emplacement in the mission area and \$100 after six months of service. The expenditure of \$1,800 represents payment of claims to 9 of the 26 civilian police deployed during this period.

(b) *International and local staff* 2 457 800

18. The staffing authorization for this period consisted of 203 posts including 25 in the Professional category and above, 25 Field Service, 24 General Service, 2 Security Service and 127 local posts.
19. *International staff salaries.* The cost estimate was based on the deployment of a total of 792 person-months in the anticipation that the Mission would reach full deployment of international staff by November 1996. However, actual requirements amounted to 675. Overall, during this period, the number of international staff increased from 30 to 62, reducing the related vacancy rate from 61 per cent in July 1996 to 18 per cent in June 1997. Details are shown in annex IV and in table 3 below. Expenditures amounted to \$2,048,600, resulting in an unutilized balance of \$1,193,700. It should also be noted that, while the average monthly incumbency of 56 was 85 per cent of the budgeted strength of 66, expenditures for international staff salaries represent some 63 per cent of the cost estimate. Owing to delays in the processing of personnel actions, former UNPF staff who were transferred to UNPREDEP continued to be charged to UNPF.

Table 3 **Planned and actual number of person-months for international staff**

<i>Level</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Difference</i>
Professional category and above			
Under-Secretary-General	—	—	—
Assistant Secretary-General	12	12	—
D-2	12	11	1
D-1	12	12	—
P-5	22	21	1
P-4	39	26	13
P-3	116	78	38
P-2	47	12	35
Subtotal	260	172	88
General Service and related categories			
Field Service	254	305	-51
General Service (Principal level)	8	—	8
General Service (Other level)	246	198	48
Security Service	24	—	24
Subtotal	532	503	29
Total	792	675	117

20. *Local staff salaries.* Requirements of \$1,174,100 for salaries for local staff were based on the deployment of 1,395 person-months at an annual salary of \$10,100 per person. Actual deployment of local staff amounted to 1,299 person-months, resulting in unspent resources of \$159,600 under this heading. During the reporting period, the number of local staff increased from 86 in July 1996 to 110 in June 1997. The related vacancy rate decreased from 42 to 10 per cent, respectively. Details are shown in annex IV.
21. *Consultants.* No change.
22. *Overtime.* An average of 2 per cent of local staff salaries was provided for the payment of overtime (\$25,200). An unutilized balance of \$12,900 occurred under this line item owing to the observance of strict controls over expenditure.
23. *General temporary assistance.* No change.
24. *Common staff costs.* An unutilized amount of \$684,900 resulted from actual deployment of international and local staff being lower than planned and the delayed processing of personnel actions referred to in paragraph 19 above. Additionally, an amount of \$14,100 pertaining to expenditures for the financial period ending 30 June 1996 was recorded after the closing of the June accounts. Unutilized resources therefore totalled \$670,800, taking into account the prior period adjustment.
25. *Mission subsistence allowance.* There was an unspent balance of \$451,200 as a result of a lower deployment of international staff.
26. *Other travel costs.* There were additional requirements for other travel costs in the amount of \$26,300, as indicated in table 4 below. In addition, an amount of \$4,100 relating to expenditures for the financial period ending 30 June 1996 was recorded after the closing of the June accounts. The additional requirements therefore totalled \$30,400, including the prior period adjustment.

Table 4

Other travel costs

(In United States dollars)

	<i>Estimated</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Difference</i>
Between headquarters and the mission area	72 000	60 100	11 900
Procurement travel	6 000	800	5 200
Transfer of responsibilities from UNPF headquarters	14 100	16 200	-2 100
Audit	6 300	10 500	-4 200
Repatriation travel	—	31 800	-31 800
Field assets control system	—	1 200	-1 200
New arrangements for contingent-owned equipment	—	4 100	-4 100
Total	98 400	124 700	(26 300)

(c) *International contractual personnel* —

27. No change.

(d) *United Nations Volunteers* —

28. No change.

(e) *Government-provided personnel* —

29. No change.

(f) *Civilian electoral observers* —

30. No change.

3. Premises/accommodation 1 378 600

31. *Rental of premises.* It was anticipated that an amount of \$488,400 would be required for troop and headquarters military personnel accommodation, as well as the rental of two police stations, six land leases for the observation posts and two for workshops. However, not only were the workshops and more military personnel provided with rent-free accommodation, but the cost of land leases was also lower than planned, resulting in an unspent amount of \$237,100.

32. *Alterations and renovations of premises.* The estimate of \$115,000 provided for the enhancement of the electrical system in the headquarters complex (\$90,000), installation of a booster pump at the source of the main water distribution system (\$5,000) and installation of a second roof to 20 containers (\$20,000). However, poor weather conditions prevented the commencement of the projects in early autumn, and during the remaining period engineering personnel were engaged in transporting convoys of equipment and supplies from Zagreb and dismantling some observation posts.

33. *Maintenance supplies.* The requirements for maintenance supplies were estimated at \$849,600. Actual requirements in respect of premises amounted to \$277,700 owing to the receipt of surplus UNPF supplies during this period.

34. *Maintenance services.* The cost estimates provided \$80,400 for maintenance services. An unspent balance of \$53,900 was reported under this line item owing to the engagement of less costly contractors than originally planned.

35. *Utilities.* It was expected that stand-by generators would be used to ensure operation of communication equipment and computer systems during power failures. However, the commercial power grid provided a reliable service, resulting in an unspent balance of \$401,100. Details are shown in table 5 below.

Table 5 Utilities

	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Difference</i>
Electricity	423 000	632 300	-209 300
Water	135 600	43 000	92 600
Gas, heating fuel and generator fuel	517 800	—	517 800
Total	1 076 400	675 300	401 100

36. *Construction/prefabricated buildings.* No provision was made under this heading.

4. **Infrastructure repairs** 97 600

37. *Upgrading of roads.* The estimate of \$204,000 provided for the upgrading and maintenance of 44 kilometres of roads (\$144,000), including the installation of 200 metres of drainage culvert (\$15,000) and the engagement of a contractor for the maintenance of culverts and ditches (\$45,000). However, one contingent carried out the roadworks. The expenditures of \$106,400 related to the purchase of materials and supplies for the rehabilitation of main supply routes.

5. **Transport operations** 1 520 500

38. It was anticipated that 194 vehicles and 12 trailers for a total of 206 United Nations-owned vehicles would be transferred from UNPF headquarters during this period and that 308 vehicles and 145 trailers would be provided by troop contributors under contingent-owned equipment. However, UNPREDEP's United Nations-owned fleet averaged 200 vehicles and 8 trailers and there were 276 contingent-owned vehicles and 78 trailers deployed in UNPREDEP during the reporting period. The planned and actual deployment of vehicles for the reporting period is shown in annex VI.

39. *Purchase of vehicles.* Provision in the amount of \$40,500 was made for the freight cost associated with the transfer of 1 medium and 4 light sedans, 9 medium jeeps and 1 light pick-up from United Nations surplus stock. However, these vehicles were not available in existing stock. Actual requirements amounted to \$46,500 and reflect the purchase of 2 vehicles required by police and military observers for patrolling.

40. *Rental of vehicles.* The estimate provided for the rental of specialized equipment for short periods of time for general handling of cargo, materials and supplies and engineering works, including roadworks. Since the engineering battalion provided this equipment under a wet-lease arrangement for reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment, no expenditures were incurred under this line item.

41. *Workshop equipment.* No change.

42. *Spare parts, repairs and maintenance.* Requirements for spare parts, repairs and maintenance of civilian pattern vehicles were calculated at a monthly rate of \$300 per vehicle (compared to the standard rate of \$500 per month per vehicle). In addition, an off-road factor of 10 per cent was applied to the estimate to compensate for vehicles that were out of service for repairs. A lower deployment of contingent-owned vehicles than planned, availability of parts from UNPF, and the fact that some maintenance was provided by contingents under the wet-lease arrangement for reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment, resulted in an unutilized balance of \$1,353,800 under this line item.

43. *Petrol, oil and lubricants.* Petrol consumption was based on average mileage of 3,000 kilometres per vehicle per month at 4 kilometres per litre at a cost of \$0.29 per litre. Requirements of oil and lubricants were estimated at 10 per cent of petrol consumption. Owing to lower deployment of vehicles than planned

and the availability of surplus oils and lubricants from UNPF, there were unutilized resources of \$191,700 under this heading.

44. *Vehicle insurance.* While provision for vehicle insurance was made at an annual rate of \$250 per vehicle, the actual premium was \$525 per vehicle per annum. Additional requirements of \$115,000 resulted, therefore, from the higher actual insurance rate.

6. Air operations

(a) *Helicopter operations* 109 200

45. *Hire/charter costs.* The budgetary provision of \$1,508,400 was based on the use of one Bell 206 helicopter and one Bell 212 helicopter at a monthly cost of \$39,480 and \$86,220, respectively. However, in March 1997, the Bell 212 was replaced by an MI-8 helicopter. An unutilized balance of \$57,000 resulted from the lower cost associated with the rental of an MI-8, rather than a Bell 212, and from fewer hours flown than estimated (\$101,800) offset by an amount of \$44,800 relating to expenditures for the financial period ending 30 June 1996 which was recorded after the closing of the June accounts.

46. *Aviation fuel and lubricants.* The requirements for aviation fuel and lubricants were based on the consumption of 131.25 litres per hour for 80 hours at \$0.24 per litre in respect of the Bell 206 and 393.75 litres per hour for 80 hours at \$0.24 per litre for the Bell 212. Although an MI-8T consumes an average of 825 litres of fuel per hour, as opposed to 393.75 for a Bell 212, there was an unspent amount of \$52,200 owing to the actual number of hours flown being lower than estimated.

47. *Liability and war-risk insurance.* No change.

(b) *Fixed-wing aircraft* —

48. No change.

(c) *Aircrew subsistence allowance* 50 400

49. No overnight accommodation away from the airbase was required.

(d) *Other air operations* 88 800

50. *Air traffic control services and equipment.* Unutilized resources totalled \$20,400 under this line item, since there were no requirements for air traffic control services outside the mission area.

51. *Landing fees and ground handling.* No expenditures occurred under this heading for the reason cited in paragraph 50 above.

7. Naval operations —

52. No change.

8. Communications

(a) *Complementary communications* 909 300

53. *Communications equipment.* The estimate of \$66,400 provided for the transportation costs associated with the transfer of 30 battery chargers, 20 non-secure facsimiles, 4 VHF stations, 10 VHF mobile radios, 20 VHF portable radios and for the purchase of 5 VHF repeaters, 2 high-speed modems, 10 exchanges and 10 mobile radio-telephones at full cost. However, actual requirements totalled \$12,700 since some of the

items budgeted at full cost were transferred from UNPF and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi (UNLB) to UNPREDEP. Furthermore, an amount of \$100,700, relating to communications spare parts and supplies, was recorded under communications equipment, resulting in total additional requirements of \$47,000 under this line item.

54. *Spare parts and supplies.* An unutilized balance of \$277,700 owes to the transfer of communications spare parts from UNPF surplus stock and to the provision of maintenance by contingents under the self-sustainment arrangement for reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment. It should be noted that an amount of \$100,700, relating to communications spare parts and supplies, was recorded under communications equipment. The \$277,700 unutilized balance under spare parts and supplies is, therefore, overstated by that amount.
55. *Workshop and test equipment.* No change.
56. *Commercial communications.* The estimate of \$1,200,000 provided for transponder lease (\$168,000), INMARSAT M and C terminals (\$132,000) and telephone communications (\$900,000). However, heavy reliance was placed on the United Nations-owned network, resulting in an unutilized balance of \$679,700. Additionally, an amount of \$1,100 pertaining to expenditures for the financial period ending 30 June 1996 was recorded after the closing of the June accounts. Unutilized resources totalled, therefore, \$678,600 taking into account the prior period adjustment.

(b) *Main trunking contract* —

57. No change.

9. Other equipment 197 600

58. *Observation equipment.* The budgetary provision under this line item provided for the purchase of five night-vision scopes and two tripod-mounted binoculars to facilitate teams of military observers on border-monitoring duties. Since contingents provided this equipment as self-sustainment, which was reported under contingent-owned equipment, no expenditure was incurred under this line item.
59. *Petrol tank plus metering equipment.* Provision was made for the purchase of 17 liners for fuel bladders that had been provided by UNPF without the liner necessary to reduce seepage into the subsoil beneath the bladder. It was eventually possible, however, to obtain this equipment from existing UNPF stock at no charge.
60. *Water and septic tanks.* The estimate provided for the installation of 15 water tanks at outlying observation posts with a view to increasing their self-sufficiency during the periods when the roads were closed owing to bad weather conditions. The transfer of this equipment from existing UNPF stock at no charge resulted in unutilized resources of \$3,400 under this line item.
61. *Miscellaneous equipment.* It was anticipated that 10 air-conditioners and 50 sets of steel shelving would be replaced during the reporting period at a cost of \$13,800. Owing to the availability of some equipment from UNPF surplus stock, expenditures totalled \$7,800, resulting in an unspent balance of \$6,000.
62. *Field defence equipment.* The estimate of \$61,000 provided for field defence equipment to upgrade security at observation posts by providing additional security lighting and protection from fire. No expenditures were incurred under this heading owing to the receipt of equipment from UNPF surplus stock at no cost.
63. *Spare parts, repairs and maintenance.* An amount of \$8,800 pertaining to expenditures for the financial period ending 30 June 1996 was recorded after the closing of the June accounts. This amount offset the unutilized balance of \$2,000 reported under this heading. Additional requirements totalled, therefore, \$6,800, owing to the prior period adjustment.
64. *Water purification equipment.* The availability of equipment spare parts from surplus UNPF stock resulted in unutilized requirements of \$5,800 under this line item.

10. Supplies and services

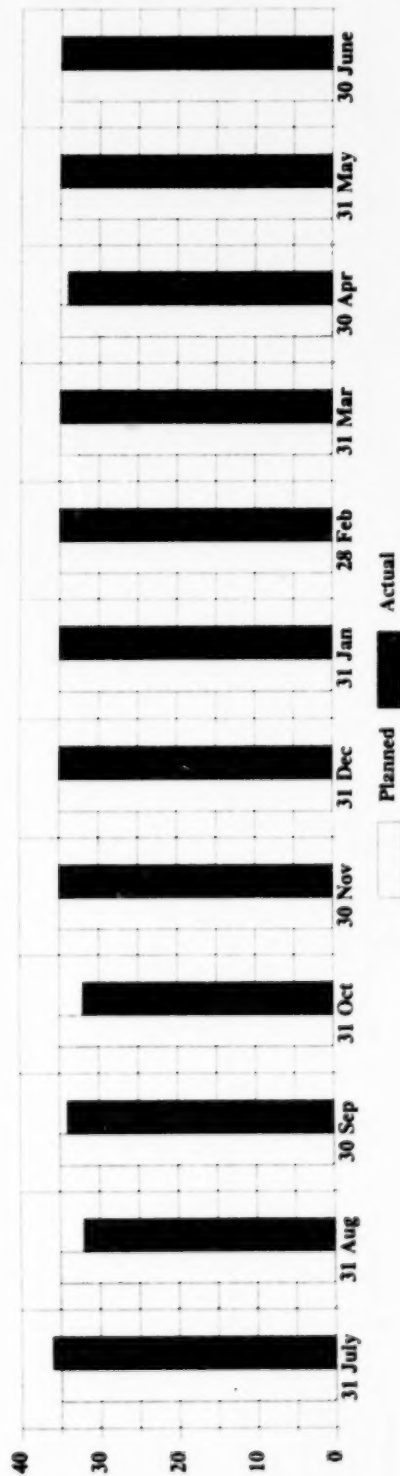
- (a) *Miscellaneous services* 328 100
65. *Audit services.* No change.
66. *Contractual services.* The estimate of \$845,400 under this heading provided for the engagement of contractors to perform cleaning and technical services in the mission area. The engagement of less costly contracts than originally planned and the provision of some services by contingents under the self-sustainment arrangement for reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment, resulted in reduced requirements of \$663,000.
67. *Security services.* No expenditures were incurred under this line item since security was provided by UNPREDEP's military component.
68. *Medical treatment and services.* Additional requirements of \$10,300 resulted from higher number of military personnel requiring medical care beyond the capabilities of the medical units in the mission area.
69. *Claims and adjustments.* Expenditures of \$13,400 were incurred in connection with the settlement of 17 third-party claims regarding property damage to UNPREDEP's premises and one traffic accident.
70. *Official hospitality.* Owing to observance of strict control over expenditures, there was an unutilized balance of \$17,000 under this heading.
71. *Miscellaneous other services.* Unutilized resources of \$75,600 under this item line owe to lower actual local and international bank charges in respect of bank transfers, and fees for the payment of cheques and transactions in foreign currency.
- (b) *Miscellaneous supplies* 1 159 200
72. *Stationery and office supplies.* The transfer of stationery and office supplies from UNPF surplus stock resulted in an unutilized amount of \$16,300 under this line item. Additionally, an amount of \$6,800 relating to expenditures for the financial period ending 30 June 1996 was recorded after the closing of the June accounts. Unutilized resources therefore totalled \$9,500, taking into account the prior period adjustment.
73. *Medical supplies.* Budgetary provision was made for medical supplies at the rate of \$10 per person per month (compared to the standard rate of \$28 per person per month) for 15,762 person-months. Owing to the utilization of existing stock and the provision of basic and first line supplies by some contingents under the self-sustainment arrangement for reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment, an unutilized amount of \$155,600 was reported under this heading.
74. *Sanitation and cleaning materials.* The cost estimates provided for sanitation and cleaning materials at the standard rate of \$10 per person per month for 15,762 person-months. Unutilized resources of \$114,100 were owing to receipt of these materials from UNPF surplus stock.
75. *Subscriptions.* While requirements under this heading were estimated at \$2,400, expenditures totalled \$1,800, resulting in an unspent amount of \$600.
76. *Electrical supplies.* Provision for electrical supplies was based on a monthly rate of \$25,000 (\$300,000). An unutilized balance of \$233,700 resulted from the use of supplies from UNPF stock.
77. *Uniform items, flags and decals.* Since most of the requirements could be drawn from UNPF and UNLB stock, an unutilized balance of \$46,100 was reported under this heading. However, this amount was offset by \$4,600 relating to expenditures for the fiscal period ending 1996 which were recorded after the closing of the June accounts. Unutilized requirements therefore totalled \$41,500, taking into account the prior period adjustment.
78. *Field defence stores.* Since most of the requirements were met through the transfer of defence stores from UNPF surplus stock, an unutilized amount of \$462,400 was reported under this item line.

79. *Operational maps.* No expenditures were incurred under this heading, since operational maps were made available from troop contributors.
80. *Quartermaster and general stores.* The estimate for quartermaster and general stores was based on the monthly rate of \$10 per person (compared to the standard rate of \$17 per person per month) for 15,762 person-months. There were unutilized resources of \$121,800 owing to the availability of stock from UNPF and the provision of some general stores by contingents under the self-sustainment arrangement for reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment.
- 11. Election-related supplies and services**
81. No change.
- 12. Public information programmes 86 100**
82. *Materials and supplies.* Owing to the utilization of materials and supplies provided by UNPF, there were unspent resources in the amount of \$17,300.
83. *Contractual services.* The utilization of UNPF surplus stock of United Nations general information literature, obviated the need for printing services resulting in an unutilized amount of \$68,800.
84. *Department of Public Information production costs.* No change.
- 13. Training programmes 78 300**
85. *Consultants.* The cost estimate provided for technical training for transport (\$20,200), communications (\$40,000) and electronic data-processing staff (\$20,200). However, the training programmes did not start until late in the reporting period, resulting in unutilized resources of \$78,300.
- 14. Mine-clearing programmes —**
86. No change.
- 15. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization —**
87. No change.
- 16. Air and surface freight 821 500**
88. *Transport of contingent-owned equipment.* There were no requirements for the transport of contingent-owned equipment during this period and, therefore, no expenditures were incurred under this line item.
89. *Commercial freight and cartage.* Reduced requirements for shipping and customs clearance charges resulted in unutilized resources of \$156,200. Additionally, an amount of \$35,500 pertaining to unliquidated obligations for the financial period ending 30 June 1996 was recorded after the closing of the June accounts. Unutilized resources therefore totalled \$120,700, taking into account the prior period adjustment.
- 17. United Nations Logistics Base, Brindisi (358 200)**
90. The expenditure of \$358,200 represents UNPREDEP's prorated share of the cost of maintaining the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, based on operative paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 52/1 of 15 October 1997.

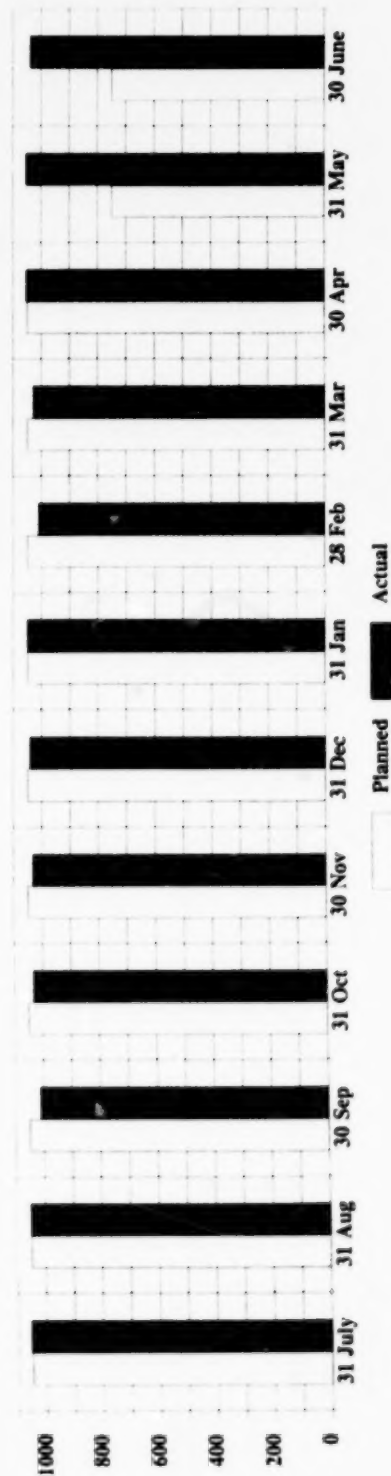
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18. **Support account for peacekeeping operations** —
91. The expenditure of \$1,264,800 represents UNPREDEP's prorated share of the cost of backstopping requirements at headquarters funded from the support account for peacekeeping operations based on General Assembly resolution 50/221 B of 7 June 1996.
19. **Staff assessment** 704 100
92. An unspent amount of \$704,100 was owing to lower than planned deployment of civilian staff and the delayed processing of personnel actions referred to in paragraph 19 above.
20. **Income from staff assessment** (704 100)
93. This amount is derived from item 19 above.
21. **Voluntary contributions in-kind (budgeted)** —
94. While at the time when the cost estimates were prepared no voluntary contributions had been made, operational maps were provided by troop contributors (see para. 79). The value of these voluntary contributions has not yet been determined.
22. **Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)** —
95. No change.

B. Graphs of planned and actual deployment of civilian and military personnel for the period from 31 July 1996 to 30 June 1997

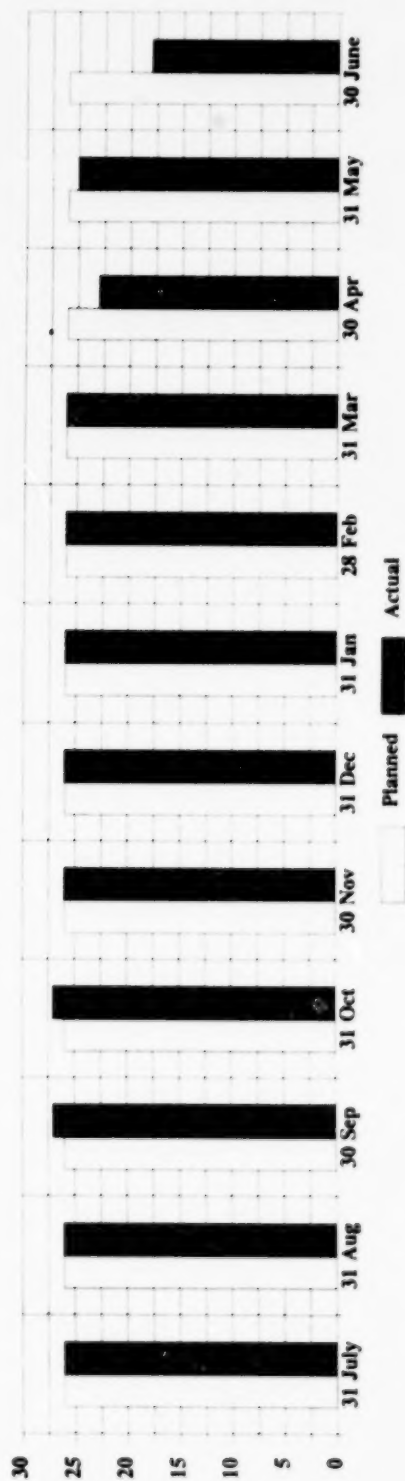
1. Military observers



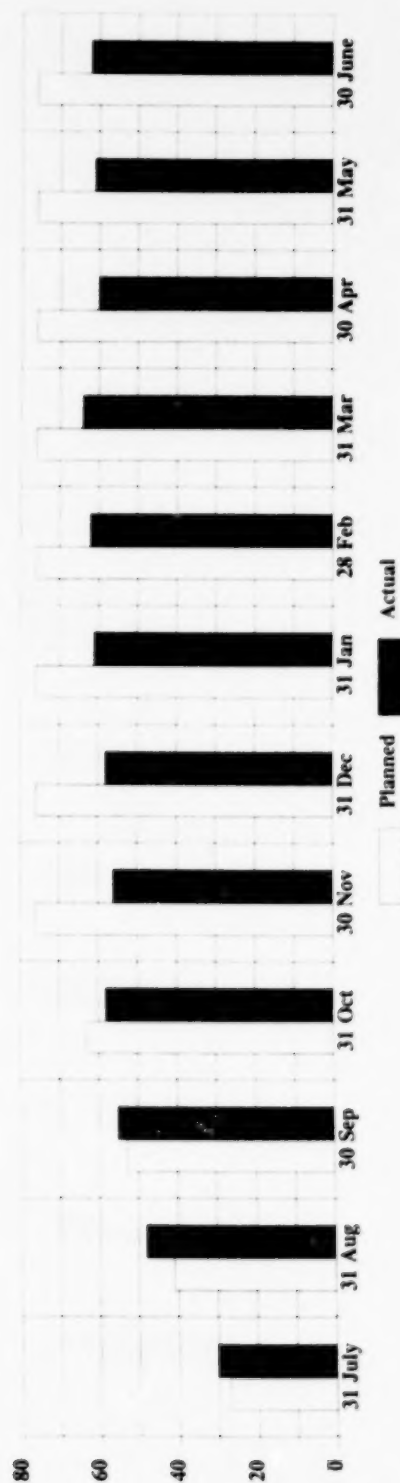
2. Military contingents



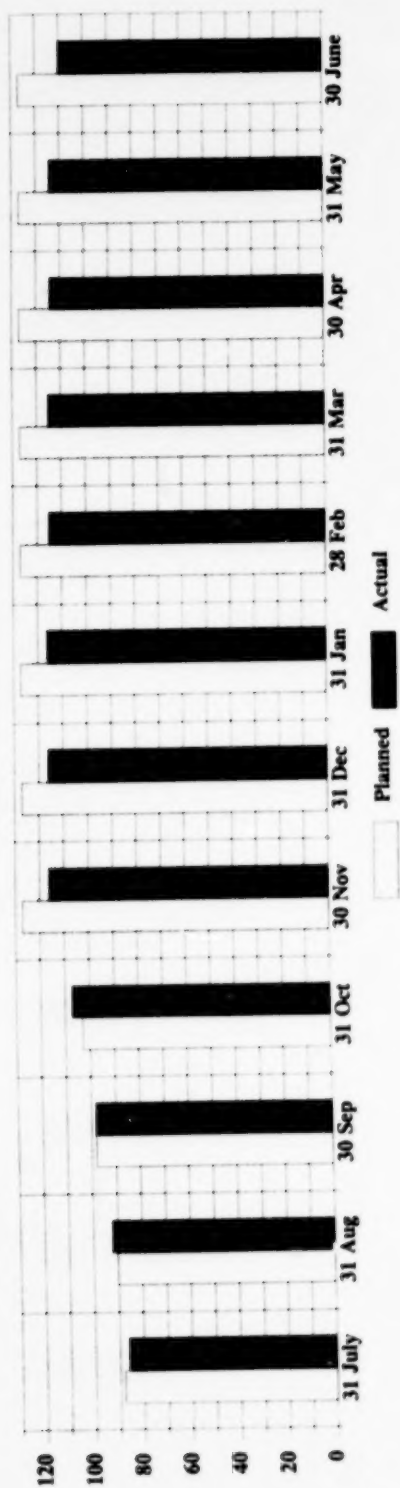
3. Civilian police



4. International staff



5. Local staff



Annex IV
Authorized staffing and actual deployment of civilian staff for the period
for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997

Personnel category	Authorized staffing	Actual staff on board												Average
		31 July	31 Aug	30 Sep	31 Oct	30 Nov	31 Dec	31 Jan 97	28 Feb 97	31 Mar	30 April	31 May	30 June	
Military personnel														
Military observers	35	36	32	34	32	35	35	35	35	35	34	35	35	34
Vacancy rate (percentage)		(3)									3			2
Military contingents														
1 050	1 053	1 050	1 010	1 031	1 031	1 041	1 050	1 050	1 052	1 053	1 053	1 053	1 053	1 037
Vacancy rate (percentage)														1
Total, military personnel	1 085	1 089	1 082	1 064	1 063	1 086	1 076	1 085	1 083	1 082	1 086	1 088	1 073	1 071
Vacancy rate (percentage)														1
Civilian personnel														
Civilian police	26	26	26	27	27	26	26	26	26	26	23	25	16	25
Vacancy rate (percentage)				(4)	(4)						12	4	31	3
International staff														
Under Secretary General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant Secretary General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
D-2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
D-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
P-5	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
P-4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2
P-3	11	3	6	6	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	6	7
P-2	5	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Subtotal	25	11	14	14	15	15	15	16	15	16	15	13	13	14
Vacancy rate (percentage)		56	44	44	40	40	40	36	40	36	40	48	48	43
Field Service														
General Service (Principal level)	25	9	20	25	25	25	27	27	29	30	29	29	30	25
General Service (Other level)	1	10	14	16	18	16	16	16	18	18	16	19	19	17
Security Service	2													
Subtotal	31	19	34	41	43	41	43	45	47	48	45	48	49	42
Vacancy rate (percentage)		63	33	20	16	20	16	12	8	6	12	5	4	18
Total, international staff	76	30	48	55	58	56	58	61	62	64	60	61	62	56
Vacancy rate (percentage)		61	37	28	24	26	24	20	16	16	21	20	18	26
Local staff														
127	86	92	98	107	107	116	116	116	115	115	114	114	110	106
Vacancy rate (percentage)		32	28	23	16	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	13	15
United Nations Volunteers														
Vacancy rate (percentage)														
Total, civilian personnel	229	142	166	180	192	198	200	203	203	205	197	200	190	190
Vacancy rate (percentage)		38	28	21	16	14	13	11	11	10	14	13	17	17

Annex V
Planned and actual number of hours flown by helicopters
for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997

Number of aircraft		July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Total
<i>Helicopters - commercially rented</i>														
Bell 206														
Planned	1	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	960.0
Actual	1	65.0	68.8	67.3	80.5	45.2	33.5	73.1	21.2	34.4	70.2	81.0	27.4	667.6
Difference		15.0	11.2	12.7	(0.5)	34.8	46.5	6.9	58.8	45.6	9.8	(1.0)	52.6	292.4
Bell 212														
Planned	1	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	960.0
Actual	1	72.2	40.7	78.7	90.0	13.8	44.5	43.6	64.2	-	-	-	-	447.7
Difference		7.8	39.3	1.3	(10.0)	66.2	35.5	36.4	15.8	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	512.3
MI-8														
Planned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actual	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.6	44.2	73.0	53.8	193.6
Difference		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22.6)	(44.2)	(73.0)	(53.8)	(193.6)

Annex VI
Planned and actual deployment of vehicles
for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997

	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Average
United Nations-owned vehicles													
Planned	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194
Actual	178	184	184	206	204	205	206	207	209	209	205	205	200
Difference	16	10	10	(12)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(15)	(15)	(11)	(11)	(6)
Contingent-owned vehicles													
Planned	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308
Actual	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	275	275	275	278	278	276
Difference	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	33	33	33	30	30	32
Summed													
Planned	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Actual	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Difference													
Trailers, United Nations-owned													
Planned	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Actual	1	2	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8
Difference	11	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4
Trailers, contingent-owned													
Planned	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
Actual	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	77	77	70	70	78
Difference	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	68	68	75	75	67
Total vehicles													
Planned	503	503	503	503	503	503	503	503	503	503	503	503	503
Actual	454	460	460	482	480	481	482	482	484	484	483	483	476
Difference	49	43	43	21	23	22	21	21	19	19	20	20	27
Total trailers													
Planned	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157
Actual	81	82	82	90	90	90	90	90	87	87	80	80	86
Difference	76	75	75	67	67	67	67	67	70	70	77	77	71



**General Assembly
Security Council**

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S/1998/48
19 January 1998

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Agenda items 36, 37, 87 and 110
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS
OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES
ELIMINATION OF RACISM AND RACIAL
DISCRIMINATION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Identical letters dated 19 January 1998 from the
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United
Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and
to the President of the Security Council

On 14 January 1998, the Israeli Government took a decision establishing that "Israel's vital and national interests in Judea, Samaria and the Jordan Valley" would constitute the basis of the interim agreement of the final status agreement with the Palestinians. The Government's decision further enumerates the components of these "vital interests" to include "the eastern security zone; the western security zone; the area surrounding the Jerusalem region; the areas of the Israeli communities; infrastructure interests, including water, electricity and transportation; military-security sites of strategic importance or pertinent to Israel's deterrence capability; the areas around longitudinal and lateral transportation routes vital to general security and to the security of the Israeli communities; and historic sites sacred to the Jewish people".

This decision which comes prior to the expected visits to Washington, D.C., by Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and President Yasser Arafat, represents a grave breach of the existing agreements between the two sides and, if maintained, will definitely bury the Middle East peace process. The mere use of terminology such as "Judea and Samaria" instead of the West Bank and "Israeli communities" instead of Israeli settlements and the invention of "vital interests", in addition to being illegal, clearly illustrate the essence of Israeli positions in this regard.



The decision also represents a new indication of the expansionist policies of the current Israeli Government, which are the absolute antithesis of making peace. The decision mocks Security Council resolution 242 (1967) and the principle of land for peace. The real intentions of this current Government are obviously not to implement the existing agreements or to proceed with the current peace process. The Palestinian side holds the Israeli Government fully responsible for the ensuing repercussions of that decision and other such decisions and actions.

I would also like to refer to the letter, dated 8 January 1998, from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/52/762), which in our opinion indicates total political bankruptcy on the part of the Israeli Government. It is very difficult to understand the conclusions made in the letter after the extensive effort to compile such quotations, mostly made by the media. It becomes even harder to understand in the context of the relationship between the Israeli occupiers and the occupied Palestinians, and Israel's systematic violation of international law, Security Council resolutions and all the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, let alone the existing anti-Arab, anti-Palestinian campaign on the Israeli side, including an avalanche of explicit statements by many Israeli officials.

Moreover, it is saddening, at least from an intellectual point of view, to witness representatives of an Israeli Government using anti-Semitism as a political tool for tactical purposes, such as justifying Israeli positions vis-à-vis the Palestinian side within the Middle East peace process. The Middle East is clearly in need of much more responsible and mature approaches, as well as greater sensitivity towards both the past and the present.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 36, 37, 87 and 110 of the fifty-second session, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations



General Assembly
Security Council

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S/1998/48*
21 January 1998

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Agenda items 36, 37, 87 and 110
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS
OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES
ELIMINATION OF RACISM AND RACIAL
DISCRIMINATION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 19 January 1998 from the Permanent Observer
of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

On 14 January 1998, the Israeli Government took a decision establishing that "Israel's vital and national interests in Judea, Samaria and the Jordan Valley" would constitute the basis of the interim agreement of the final status agreement with the Palestinians. The Government's decision further enumerates the components of these "vital interests" to include "the eastern security zone; the western security zone; the area surrounding the Jerusalem region; the areas of the Israeli communities; infrastructure interests, including water, electricity and transportation; military-security sites of strategic importance or pertinent to Israel's deterrence capability; the areas around longitudinal and lateral transportation routes vital to general security and to the security of the Israeli communities; and historic sites sacred to the Jewish people".

This decision, which comes prior to the expected visits to Washington, D.C., by Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and President Yasser Arafat, represents a grave breach of the existing agreements between the two sides and, if maintained, will definitely bury the Middle East peace process. The mere use of terminology such as "Judea and Samaria" instead of the West Bank and "Israeli communities" instead of Israeli settlements and the invention of "vital

* Reissued for technical reasons.



interests", in addition to being illegal, clearly illustrate the essence of Israeli positions in this regard.

The decision also represents a new indication of the expansionist policies of the current Israeli Government, which are the absolute antithesis of making peace. The decision mocks Security Council resolution 242 (1967) and the principle of land for peace. The real intentions of this current Government are obviously not to implement the existing agreements or to proceed with the current peace process. The Palestinian side holds the Israeli Government fully responsible for the ensuing repercussions of that decision and other such decisions and actions.

I would also like to refer to the letter, dated 8 January 1998, from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/52/762), which in our opinion indicates total political bankruptcy on the part of the Israeli Government. It is very difficult to understand the conclusions made in the letter after the extensive effort to compile such quotations, mostly made by the media. It becomes even harder to understand in the context of the relationship between the Israeli occupiers and the occupied Palestinians, and Israel's systematic violation of international law, Security Council resolutions and all the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, let alone the existing anti-Arab, anti-Palestinian campaign on the Israeli side, including an avalanche of explicit statements by many Israeli officials.

Moreover, it is saddening, at least from an intellectual point of view, to witness representatives of an Israeli Government using anti-Semitism as a political tool for tactical purposes, such as justifying Israeli positions vis-à-vis the Palestinian side within the Middle East peace process. The Middle East is clearly in need of much more responsible and mature approaches, as well as greater sensitivity towards both the past and the present.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 36, 37, 87 and 110 of the fifty-second session, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations
